FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

8 OCTOBER 1986

Libya

In the event of another U.S. "aggression" against Libya, the latter will "have the right to actually practice terrorism against the United States," Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi declared in a speech broadcast by Tripoli television. Libya has not practiced anything of the kind in the past, he maintained, but Libyans will respond to a U.S. attack by terrorizing U.S. citizens "everywhere." He stressed the need to plant mines and erect fortifications along the whole of the Libyan coast, adding that "thousands and thousands" of Libyans are expected to participate in this work. The United States will be "burned" if it sets its "dirty feet" on the Libyan coast, he warned. The Libyan leader also reiterated his intention to "leave Libyan soil and begin forming the international army that will finish off the U.S. empire," stating that he is committed to doing this when the U.S.-Libyan crisis "reaches a head." Al-Qadhdhafi pledged that he will "take revenge" against everything American, and "every American will pay the price," if and when he forms such an army.

Col al-Qadhdhafi condemned the forthcoming meeting between President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, expressing regret that Gorbachev is willing to shake hands with "Hitler No 2." He warned the USSR that the talks will produce nothing and that the United States will exploit the meeting to create doubts about the Soviet Union among the latter's friends. As for Britain's recent decision to suspend Libyan airline flights to London, Al-Qadhdhafi said he is "happy" that there are no more flights as "it is Britain that has isolated itself." The Libyan leader castigated Italy in his speech, which was delivered on the 16th anniversary of the expulsion of Italians from Libya, and he said Libya is "seriously thinking" of cutting maritime communications cables connecting Libya with Italy.

The Italian Foreign Ministry announced earlier that Italy had exchanged three Libyan prisoners for four Italians held in Libya, according to AFP, which spoke of "improving relations" between the two countries.

Syria

"Competent" sources in Damascus denied that Syria was involved "in any way" with the April attempt to blow up an El Al jet at Heathrow Airport, Radio Monte Carlo reported. The sources reiterated Syria's antiterrorism stand and characterized the charges against Syria as "part of a U.S.-Israeli scheme."

The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon cited reports of recent tension in Aleppo including an antigovernment demonstration and several explosions.

Lebanon

Fighting continued between Amal Movement and Palestinian gunmen in the Al-Rashidiyah camp area despite the arrival of a committee empowered to implement the cease-fire agreement concluded in Damascus, Radio Free Lebanon reported. The committee sent to the Tyre area includes officials from Amal, the Palestine National Salvation Front, and a Syrian observer, according to Beirut radio.

Israel

In a Knesset speech broadcast by Jerusalem radio, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres stressed the importance of continuing Israeli initiatives on the economy, security, the fight against terrorism, and diplomacy. Emphasizing the objective of direct negotiations with the "relevant Arab side," Peres noted Israel "agreed to an international forum which will enable negotiations to begin" because it is unable to hold negotiations without Jordan and without a Palestinian element in the latter's delegation. He reaffirmed Israel's willingness to negotiate with "authentic" Palestinian representatives, adding that Israel, Jordan, and most Palestinians agree that the only way to solve the Palestinian problem is within a Jordanian-Palestinian framework.

In response to the murder of an Israeli taxi driver in Gaza, the defense minister noted the difficulty of preventing such attacks and said that new measures may be necessary, Jerusalem radio reported, adding that the IDF has stepped up its presence in the area. In a statement broadcast by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio, a military spokesman claimed responsibility for the knifing of the "Zionist intelligence element."

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes raided a large maritime target off the Iranian coast 7 October and hit another such target the following morning, according to military statements cited by Voice of the Masses radio. An Iraqi communique broadcast by the radio noted that 5 civilians were killed and 17 wounded in Iranian shelling of Basra.

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Reportage on Geneva Conference

Price of $18-19 Sought

AU071258 Paris AFP in English 1254 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Geneva, Oct. 7 (AFP) — Ministers of the 13-nation Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) want to bring crude oil prices up to an average 18 or 19 dollars a barrel by the year-end, OPEC'S current chairman Rilwano Lukman of Nigeria said Tuesday.

Prices have recently fluctuated in the 13 to 15 dollar range.

The 13 ministers Tuesday began looking into the thorny issue of a possible revamping of OPEC national crude oil production quotas and how to raise prices further.

They suspended their talks in plenary session after a 90-minute morning session, and split into three committees to consider the issues one by one.

Mr Lukman said the ministers, who began an "extraordinary" meeting here Monday, were "keen on maintaining stability" in the world oil market. "We want to look at all options available to us," he said.

If stability could be achieved through further restraint on output, "we will do so," he said, adding that the ministers were also "working on new quotas" based on a new set of criteria.

Right from the start of the talks, Saudi Arabia, OPEC'S biggest crude exporter, threw its weight behind a proposed review of the share of each member countries in overall OPEC output, now running at about 16.8 million barrels a day (mbd).

Shaykh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi oil minister, said agreement on quotas was "absolutely essential" and there was speculation in conference quarters that Saudi Arabia and Kuwait were still looking for a bigger cut of OPEC output inside an increased OPEC world market share.

Mr Lukman said a three-member ministerial panel under his chairmanship and comprising the United Arabs Emirates and Indonesia would work on the question of new production quotas. Another panel made up of Kuwait, Ecuador and Libya would look at pricing, and a technical committee open to all members would report by Wednesday on technical options available to OPEC.

Several delegations were still in favour of extending, presumably up to the end of the year, the compromise solution agreed by the 13 countries early last August, under which a production ceiling of 14.8 mbd was set for 12 of the 13 member countries, while Iraq was left free to produce at capacity, bringing the total to about 16.8 mbd. Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Taki al-Oraibi says Iraq is still producing some two million barrels a day. His Iranian counterpart, Gholam Reza Aqazadeh, says the country's output is now about 2.3 million barrels a day.

Gabon's Deputy Premier and Oil Minister Etienne Tchioba said the August agreement could be improved upon, a view shared by Algeria's Belkacem Nabi and the other OPEC "hardliners", Iran and Libya.

The hardliners back an extension of the provisional output limit, although Libyan Oil Minister Fawzi al-Shakshuki would like the ceiling to be lowered in order to provide additional leverage on prices.

Indonesia's Dr Subroto has joined the hardliners in calling for an extension. Oil industry sources noted that his country, like Nigeria, is now facing growing financial strains.

A few months ago, Dr Subroto commented that reopening the debate on OPEC quotas would be like "opening Pandora's box", because of the conflicting national interests of the 13 countries.

The OPEC conference devoted its opening discussion Monday to a report listing countries that have offended against the output limits that were set last August.

Mani' Sa'id al-Utaybah, oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, conceded Tuesday that the UAE was at present producing "somewhere between 1.3 and 1.2 MBD" but said his country had "promised (Monday) to cut production to 0.95 MBD", the quota assigned to it under official OPEC arrangements.

OAPEC Asks Adherence to August Accord

LD071046 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0959 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 7 Oct (KUNA) — OAPEC has called on OPEC to adhere strongly to the agreement of last August that curtailed and fixed production quotas and to develop this into a long-term strategy for the organization.

In the editorial of its monthly bulletin to be published from its headquarters here tomorrow, OAPEC said: "For OPEC to maintain its credibility, it must adhere strongly to what has been agreed and develop it into a long-term strategy."

This call comes while the ministers of OPEC are meeting in an extraordinary conference in Geneva to assess whether it is useful to extend the temporary agreement reached last August or to try to reach a new agreement that would redistribute production quotas among member-states on new bases. [passage omitted]

OAPEC pointed out that the immediate recovery of oil prices after the OPEC agreement came as a result of "the response of oil markets to the hard lessons they have learned during the past period, which saw a sharp drop in oil prices." "We are confident" it added, "that the positive response by OPEC to the last agreement would confirm the change in stances and concepts that will enable OPEC to regain its role as a major power in deciding the prices of oil despite the decrease of this power during the last few years."

Venezuela Denies Noncompliance

PA071954 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] The Venezuelan delegation participating in the ongoing OPEC meeting in Geneva has rejected outright that organization's charges against Venezuela. The charges are in connection with production quotas.

[Begin reporter Marbella Molina recording] The denial was of news agency reports that OPEC has accused Venezuela, Ecuador, the UAE, and Gabon of noncompliance with OPEC's production quotas. The representatives of the Venezuelan oil industry in Geneva rejected these reports. They explained that there is no export quota per se, but a production quota, which is in fact the volume of oil produced in the fields. They said theOPEC-appointed commission to verify the quota accord takes this into account. They stressed that Venezuela strictly abides by its production quota, which is 1.555 million barrels of oil per day.

The Venezuelan oil experts told this reporter that a meeting of advisers will be held this afternoon to examine a report on production quotas and on a new uniform OPEC price-fixing system.

The report and the advisers' opinion on it will be discussed by the full conference tomorrow. This report might lead to a decision on the 79th OPEC conference's most important issue: the possibility of extending into November and December the agreement restricting overall production to 16 million barrels of oil per day.

In any event, unforeseen problems are commonplace at OPEC conferences, and despite this one, participants in the meeting have remarked that its climate is much better and more optimistic than the climate that characterized OPEC's previous sessions. [end recording]

KUWAIT

'Arafat on 'Conspiracy' Between U.S., Israel

LD072359 Kuwait KUNA in English 1714 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 7 (KUNA) — Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat Tuesday spoke of a "conspiracy" designed by the U.S. and Israel to normalise relations between the Jewish state and unnamed Arab sides in prelude for a peaceful settlement in the region. 'Arafat, talking to reporters on arriving here tonight, said such conspiracy has "catastrophic" implications because the normalization process is under way before the Palestinian people could attain its goals.

Asked to elaborate, the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman said he was referring to "secret agreements arranged in Paris with the Israeli enemy" but he declined to name the Arab side to the agreements.

He, meanwhile, described the ongoing Amal militia's onslaught against Palestinian refugee camps in south Lebanon as a "massacre" devised and led by Israeli Gen. Raphael Etan. 'Arafat said it was the fourth massacre against Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon in recent year and the second in one year.

The Sabra and Shatila camps in Beirut took the first two massacre and shared the third with Burj al-Barajinah camp earlier this year, he said.

The Palestinian leader urged all parties "to resort to reason... and to aim all guns at the Israeli enemy which has completed troop massing" in the so-called Israeli security zone in south Lebanon. 'Arafat disclosed that an Islamic good-will committee which has tried to mediate peace between Iran and Iraq will hold an emergency meeting early next month "after its previous meetings were bogged down for several reasons."

He hoped the committee would this time manage to set up a proposed buffer force to disengage Iraqi and Iranian combatants. Responding to a question, 'Arafat denied any "unusual" development in the relationship between the Palestinian leadership and the Tunisian Government which has hosted the PLO headquarters after 'Arafat left Beirut in 1982. He said he had shifted his military headquarters to Sanaa and Baghdad in the wake of the Israeli air raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis last year.

Prime Minister on GCC, ICO Meetings

LD072312 Kuwait KUNA in English 1952 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 7 (KUNA) — His Highness Crown Prince Prime Minister Shaykh Said al-'Abdallah has said if any country of the Gulf Cooperation Council came under attack, all its GCC partners would come to its defense.

Talking of the Iran-Iraq war in an interview with Radio Monte Carlo broadcast tonight, Sheikh Said reaffirmed the Kuwait and its GCC partners continue to seek an end for the "deadly conflict" between the two Muslim neighbouring countries.

His highness the crown prince spelled out hope that Iran would heed peace calls and emphasized at the same time "we are keen on maintaining good relations with all parties."

Shaykh Said was interviewed here last week during a visit to Kuwait by Iranian Oil Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh, according to the broadcast. His highness the crown prince told Monte Carlo Radio that his talks with the Iranian minister then were not confined to oil-related issues.

Asked if talk in the Arab world about holding an Arab summit conference was a sort of wishful thinking, Shaykh Said underlined the need for clearing the atmosphere and for restoring a measure of Arab solidarity "to halt further disarray and deterioration."

"There are benefits (to reap) in any Arab gathering and at any level. Agreement on holding an Arab summit to be attended by all Arab heads of state is the minimum requirement," Shaykh Said said.

Responding to another question, Shaykh Said said he did not believe Egypt's participation in a summit for the Islamic Conference Organization due in Kuwait next January would affect the participation of the other countries which are at odds with Egypt.

He added that Egypt's participation in the ICO conferences has been discussed during the last ICO summit in Morocco. Egypt was boycotted by 17 Arab countries for signing a peace treaty with Israel in 1979.

"Whatever the case might be, Kuwait views Egypt against the backdrop of its strategic, military, political and international standing. Let's be serious, the time has come for Egypt to assume its role in the ICO," Shaykh Said added. The crown prince, stressing that Egypt was "dear to the hearts of Arabs" said resumption of diplomatic relations with Cairo is "a formal" issue which requires an Arab (summit) resolution akin to that which severed these links.

Shifting to the economic situation in Kuwait in the wake of the plunge of oil prices and the Al-Manakh stock market crash, Shaykh Said said solutions drawn up to remedy the economy have started to yield "fruitful" results.

He said he expects clear results in the near future "and then the economy to pick up again."

Asked how he envisages a solution for Lebanon's crisis, Shaykh Said noted that "if the Lebanese fail to agree between themselves, neither I nor the others can find an answer to this question."

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd Comments on YAR President's Visit

LD071654 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1445 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Jeddah, 7 Oct (SPA) — In a welcoming gesture to YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia,

as well as to explain the goals of the visit, his beloved majesty, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, replied to questions asked by the Yemeni news agency SABA'. King Fahd asserted: There is no doubt that the visit of my brother, His Excellency 'Ali Abdallah Salih, to his second homeland, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, is distinguished and of particular importance. It has come during a very critical moment for the Arab region. More contacts, consultations, and exchanges of viewpoints on Arab and Islamic issues are needed.

It is my conviction, however, that the joint efforts by the two fraternal countries to consolidate existing bilateral cooperation, as well as to achieve their leadership's goals to the benefit of the countries and the two fraternal peoples, are all good things that stem from our common religion, language, and fate.

These sincere efforts, firmly founded on permanent cooperation, existing coordination, and mutual respect between both countries, have resulted in the best results for the firm establishment of ties and understanding, as well as the consolidation of good-neighborliness between the two fraternal countries.

During this fraternal meeting, the participants discussed bilateral relations between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the fraternal Yemen Arab Republic. They also covered all of our Arab issues. The primary issue was the Palestinian question, in light of recent developments, as well as the events taking place in our Arab region. I have found in my brother, His excellency President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, a deep understanding and identical views on all matters discussed during the meetings of the two delegations.

At the end of his statement, his majesty the king added: I welcome today the visit of my brother, His excellency President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, to the kingdom, and at the same time I welcome the noble Yemeni people. The Yemeni people have linkswith their brothers, the people of our kingdom, since the dawn of history. The ties between the two peoples are of religion, blood, language, friendship and kinship. We aspire for more common aims for the service of our religion and our homelands, as well as to achieve victory for our Islamic and Arab causes, God willing.

King Fahd Meets With Salih

LD071336 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz visited YAR President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih at the president's residence this afternoon. The meeting was attended by the delegation accompanying the president; by Minister of Education Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir; by the adviser at the royal court, 'Ali ibn Muslim; and by 'Ali Qufaydi, Saudi ambassador to the YAR.

YAR President Ends Visit

LD071454 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1506 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 7 Oct (SPA) — Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the YAR, commander of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, left Jeddah at 1530 this afternoon after a 3-day visit to the kingdom at the invitation of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, and His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, were at King 'Abd al-'Aziz International Airport in Jeddah to see the president off. [passage omitted]

UAE

President Receives Message From PDRY Chairman

JN071206 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 7 Oct (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan, UAE President, has received a message from Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, PDRY chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, on bilateral relations and developments in the region. The message was conveyed by Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali during an audience with his highness the amir today. [passage omitted]

Kuwaiti Amir Sends Message to President

JN071444 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1331 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 7 Oct (WAM) — UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan received two messages from the amir of Kuwait and the chairman of the PDRY Presidium of the Supreme People's Council today.

His highness received a written message from Amir of Kuwait His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah dealing with the situation in the Gulf region, as well as issues of bilateral cooperation. The message was delivered by Kuwaiti Ambassador to the UAE Muhammad Sa'ud Zabn al-Lammi' when he was received by the president at the guest palace tnis morning. [passage omitted]

President Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan also sent a written message to Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega on bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest. The message, which was conveyed through diplomatic channels, comes in response to a message his highness recently received from his excellency.

YAR President Calls

JN072100 Manama WAKH in Arabic 2012 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 7 Oct (WAKH) — His Highness UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan received a telephone call from YAR President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih this evening. They exchanged views on developments in the region [words indisticnt], developments in joint Arab action in the coming phase, and cooperation between the UAE and the YAR.

YAR

Salih Returns From Saudi Arabia, Makes Statement

JN071946 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Excerpts] At 1715 GMT today, Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, and his accompanying delegation returned to the homeland from Saudi Arabia after a 3-day visit. During the visit, the president held talks with King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz on bilateral relations and Arab and international issues of mutual interest. [passage omitted]

In a statement to SABA', President Salih said: Our visit to fraternal Saudi Arabia and our talks with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, and brother officials in the kingdom have affirmed the strength and depth of the distinguished relations between the two fraternal countries and peoples as well as the same view on a number of issues which concern our countries, and Arab and Islamic issues, particularly the Palestine question, which concerns all of us. The talks also affirmed the need to achieve Arab solidarity and unity of ranks to enable our nation to confront all challenges, dangers, and plots against it. This situation requires the Arab and Islamic nation to be more cohesive, unite all efforts, and mobilize all the potential to serve the Arab and Islamic people, safeguard their sovereignty and independence, and preserve all their resources.

President Salih added: We are pleased that our talks were held in a fraternal atmosphere. The results of the talks will have a good impact on our two fraternal peoples.

Rocket Narrowly Misses Lutfi During Maneuvers

NC072019 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Egyptian Prime Minister 'Ali Lutfi and Defense Minister 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah miraculously escaped injury today when a rocket fired by a fighter plane participating in Egyptian maneuvers missed its target and exploded close to the two men. REUTER quotes eyewitnesses as saying that the rocket, which was fired by a MIG-21, exploded 10 meters away from the spectators platform, causing shrapnel to fly about and raising a cloud of dust which enveloped hundreds of the guests who were present.

Egyptian security sources stated later than an Egyptian officer among the spectators suffered leg injuries and was taken to the hospital by helicopter. The MIG pilot was detained for interrogation.

Defense Source Denies 'Incident'

NC072218 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2150 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 7 Oct (MENA) — An official source at the Defense Ministry has denied a report by an international news agency today that an incident took place during an Armed Forces training exercise. The source said that what actually happened was that a target was missed during the exercise. No one was injured as both the target and the missed shot were located far enough from the spectators and within the bounds of the special firing range.

Mubarak Says Peres 'Understanding, Flexible'

PM071351 Cairo AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION in Arabic 6 Oct 86 pp 1,10

[Unattributed report: "President Mubarak Reviews Internal, Foreign Situations at Meeting With Press and Information Representatives"]

[Excerpt] During his meeting with the press and information representatives yesterday, President Husni Mubarak said Egypt's success in wresting Shim'on Peres' agreement to an international conference and to the formation of a preparatory committee for such a conference now calls for a collective Arab and Palestinian stand to facilitate reactivation of the peace process.

Addressing a 3-hour meeting attended by the press board chairmen and chief editors, a number of prominent intellectuals and writers, and radio and television chief executives, he said the Tabah arbitration terms agreement, reached after 1 and 1/2 years of hard negotiations, was the only way to solve that problem. The president reviewed all aspects of the Arab and international situations and then explained the efforts made by the state to solve the economic problem.

The president said: We are doing our utmost to solve the economic problem, which resulted from the accumulation of debts and the drop in oil prices and revenues from tourism, the Suez Canal, and transfers from people working abroad. He added that there are positive signs of agreement with the IMF.

The president began with a thorough explanation of the efforts made and the discussions held on Tabah and the achievements made in this connection. He said Israel has recently shown considerable flexibility in its talks on Tabah and agreed to everything we asked without any concessions from us.

The president said that during his Alexandria meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres the latter was understanding and flexible and that the talks centered on the Palestinian question. We discussed many details regarding the need for Palestinian representation in the talks, he said. It would have been possible to make more progress had the Palestinians shown a desire to move, but we were surprised at the time by the Prague declaration in which some Palestinian factions suspended the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. Despite Egypt's efforts, culminating in the success in getting Israel's acceptance of an international conference, certain Arab sides that had previously called for such a conference began to criticize this and to set new conditions regarding PLO representation at the international conference.

The president said that the Egyptian move for an international conference is supported by most influential international circles and by most Arab states. [passage omitted]

Suez Canal Tolls To Be 'Amended' 1 Jan

NC071809 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Ismailia, 7 Oct (MENA) — Eng Muhammad 'Izzat 'Adil, chairman of the Suez Canal Authority, has announced that Suez Canal tolls will be amended as of the beginning of January. He pointed out that this will result in a $40 to $50 million increase in the canal's annual revenues.

This amendment, he stated, will increase fees paid by certain types of ships and a decrease for others to encourage the latter to use the Suez Canal. The authority's chairman added that the tarrif for the net ton of the ship's first 5,000 tons' weight will increase from 4.7 to 5.1 special drawing rights [SDR].

The tariff for the next 15,000 tons will increase from 2.6 to 2.7 SDR. It has been decided to reduce the tolls paid by two types of ships: oil tankers and ships transporting wheat and cement, he said. Ships in the second category carrying more than 20,000 tons will be charged at (?1) instead of 1.15 SDR per ton, while ships carrying more than 40,000 tons will pay 0.8 instead of 1.45 SDR per ton. Eng 'Adil added that oil tankers carrying more than 40,000 tons will only pay 1.2 instead of 1.25 SDR per ton. [passage omitted]

Libyan Soldiers Asked To Act Against Al-Qadhdhafi

NC080857 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic 2045 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Unattributed talk from the "Voice of the Libyan People" program]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] O free men of Libya. The situation has become intolerable. We must all shoulder our responsibility with regard to this calamity called Al-Qadhdhafi. The greater responsibility, however, rests with the Army, which, more than any other group, possesses the arms and the ability to use them. Undoubtedly, it would only take one courageous move by the Army to send this [word indistinct] Al-Qadhdhafi to his destiny.

Come on, put your fingers on the trigger and lead the ranks. You will find an entire people behind you, supporting you. Victory will be yours, God willing. [passage omitted]

You, officers and soldiers of the Libyan people, you carry the weapons. You are a witness to the falsehood and tyranny existing in Libya day and night. There are no bars or restrictions between you and the criminals. What is preventing you from consolidating your word and will. You are a group of believers against a group of hooligans. [passage omitted]

PRC Vice Premier, Delegation Continue Visit

Lutfi Meets With Li Peng

NC071133 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi today met with PRC Vice Premier Li Peng, who is currently visiting Egypt. The two men discussed current developments in the Middle East. The PRC official expressed his country's appreciation for Egypt's efforts to achieve a just, permanent, and comprehensive peace. He also voiced the PRC's support for Egypt's call to convene an international conference to establish peace in the region.

The discussions also dealt with bilateral cooperation, particularly in the field of power generation. Attention was focused on the establishment of small power plants operated by water as well as the manufacture of electric insulators. Eng Mahir Abazah, the minister of electricity and energy, attended the meeting.

Technical Talks Begin

NC071316 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1145 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 7 Oct (MENA) — Official talks between Egypt and the PRC began today at the Ministry of Electricity on technical cooperation in the fields of electricity and nonconventional energy. Eng Mahir Abazah, the minister of electricity and energy, led the Egyptian delegation and PRC Vice Premier Li Peng, who arrived in Cairo yesterday on a 4-day visit, headed his country's delegation.

After the meeting, Abazah said both sides had reviewed the completed studies on the manufacture of certain kinds of electrical equipment, particularly the PRC insulators used in an electricity grid and for the conveyance and distribution of power. A factory to produce this equipment will be established locally, utilizing the calin that is available in Egypt. This will save $15 million annually in imports. [passage omitted]

Talks Held at Foreign Ministry

NC071826 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] A round of talks between Egypt and the PRC was held at the Foreign Ministry today. Ambassador Wafa' Hijazi, assistant foreign minister, headed the Egyptian team; Qi Huaiyuan, PRC assistant minister of foreign affairs, led the PRC delegation. They reviewed international issues of interest to both countries, as well as ways of strengthening various types of bilateral relations.

The PRC assistant foreign minister has told our radio correspondent that Egyptian-PRC relations are excellent. The current visit to Egypt by the vice premier of the PRC State Council on the occasion of the October Day celebrations confirms the strong relations between the two countries, he added. He declared his country's support for the efforts being made by Egypt, Jordan, and the PLO to hold an international conference to bring about peace in the Middle East.

For his part, Ambassador Wafa' Hijazi said the Egyptian-PRC talks dealt with the Middle East issue, the Gulf War, and the situation in Afghanistan and Cambodia. He pointed out that Egypt and the PRC had similar views on these matters. Members of the Egyptian team explained developments in the Middle East issue and Egyptian efforts to hold an international conference, he added.

Ambassador Hijazi said the members of the PRC delegation expressed their support for Egyptian endeavors in this respect and said the PRC was ready to take part in the conference to solve the Palestinian issue. The two delegations stressed the need to end the Gulf war and do everything possible to stop the bloodshed and avert the dangers to the Gulf. Ambassador Hijazi pointed out that bilateral relations in various fields, together with ways of bolstering them, were also discussed during the talks.

Mubarak Receives Li Peng

NC080808 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0745 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 8 Oct (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received Li Peng, PRC vice premier for economic and energy affairs, who is currently visiting Egypt, at Al-'Urubah Palace this morning. Eng Mahir Abazah, minister of electricity and energy, and Wen Yezhan, PRC ambassador in Cairo, also attended the meeting.

The PRC vice premier arrived in Cairo from Accra 2 days ago accompanied by a high-level delegation. His 4-day visit to Egypt comes at the end of a tour of African countries.

Li Peng on Talks With Mubarak

NC081028 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0930 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 8 Oct (MENA) — PRC Vice Premier Li Peng has reported that he conveyed the greetings of the PRC leadership to President Husni Mubarak and renewed an invitation to him to visit the PRC at any time he deems appropriate. Li Peng said President Mubarak gave him a detailed picture of current developments in the Middle East. He added: We reiterated our support for the just struggle of the Palestinian and Arab people.

Li Peng also affirmed that the PRC supports all the efforts being made to achieve a peaceful settlement to the Middle East problem. Asked about the extent of the PRC's readiness to participate in an international peace conference, Li Peng replied: We support any proposal that will lead to a peaceful settlement for the Middle East problem, as long as it is a just and acceptable solution.

Soviet Envoy on Bilateral Relations, Debts

NC071722 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1525 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 7 Oct (MENA) — Soviet Ambassador in Cairo Gennadiy Zhuravlev has stated that the meeting between Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze during the 41st session of the UN General Assembly was held in an atmosphere of full understanding. The two officials' views on matters of security and peaceful coexistence were identical, he added.

The new Soviet ambassador was speaking at his first news conference in Cairo, held at noon today. He emphasized that his government had instructed him, in his capacity as its representative in Egypt, to work for the consolidation of relations between the two countries, to find solutions for outstanding matters that would be satisfactory to both sides, and to activate political dialogue and economic, trade, and cultural cooperation.

Regarding the opening of the Soviet Cultural Center in Cairo, the Soviet ambassador said: This matter is still pending. Asked about the rescheduling of the debts between Egypt and the Soviet Union, Ambassador Zhuravlev said: Financial and economic issues are at the top of my list of priorities, and the point now is to find a compromise between the two parties so as to achieve a satisfactory outcome.

In response to a question on the forthcoming summit between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev in Iceland, the Soviet ambassador expressed the hope that this summit would have a positive effect in reducing the number of nuclear weapons and solving the problems facing the world as a whole.

Turkish Justice Minister Arrives 7 Oct

NC072005 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1505 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 7 Oct (MENA) — Turkish Justice Minister Necat Eldem arrived in Cairo this afternoon. He is leading a delegation on a week-long visit to Egypt in response to an invitation by Justice Minister Counsellor Mamduh 'Atiyah.

In an arrival statement, the Turkish minister said he would convey a verbal message to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak from Turkish President Kenan Evren. He added that this is the first time he has been to Egypt; he is returning the visit that the Egyptian justice minister recently made to Turkey. At that time, he added, an extradition treaty between the two countries was concluded. The treaty is expected to be signed tomorrow. [passage omitted]

AL-AHRAM Lauds 'Movement' on Mideast Conference

PM071115 Cairo AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION in Arabic
3 Oct 86 pp 1,3

[Ibrahim Nafi' article: "What After Alexandria?"]

[Text] The persistent question on the mind of those concerned with the peace issue is: What can be accomplished after the Alexandria meeting between President Mubarak and Shim'on Peres, at which Egypt for the first time obtained Israeli approval of the idea of an international conference? Israel has long rejected this idea and considered it political taboo, insisting instead that bilateral negotiations were the only way to peace.

In fact Egypt achieved another extremely important accomplishment at that meeting, even though this accomplishment has not enjoyed the degree of political interest that has engulfed Israel's approval of the international conference. This important accomplishment is that at the meeting Egypt obtained from Israel what can be considered commitments supporting the international conference idea in practice. Israel agreed to refrain from adopting any measures and from issuing any laws likely to change the legal status of the occupied territories or to undermine Arab sovereignty over those territories in the period leading up to the convening of the international conference. Israel also promised to take positive steps to build confidence and to improve the conditions of the political climate in the occupied territories.

In this regard, it is my opinion that the importance of the Egyptian accomplishment in securing Israel's approval of the conference formula is by no means diminished by the fact that the beginnings [irhasat] of this idea, especially in connection with holding a preparatory conference to pave the way for the international conference, were born in the meeting between Soviet leader Gorbachev and French President Francois Mitterrand. Egypt embraced and supported the preparatory conference idea and focused its efforts with Israel on that idea. The basis of the Egyptian movement in this sphere is that the Arab states and the PLO have been demanding the international conference formula since the early 1970's, but without any response on Israel's part. The Arab states and the PLO have supported the international conference idea to refute the principle that all peace efforts must be made under the U.S. umbrella to neutralize the other superpower, the Soviet Union, and to end its opposition to any movement toward peace achieved solely under the U.S. umbrella. Moreover, the idea could ultimately offer a proper solution to

some problems obstructing the peace endeavors, such as the problem of Palestinian representation, for example.

Moreover, the importance of this accomplishment is not diminished by the statements made in the wake of the Alexandria meeting by some Israeli politicians, especially by Yitzhaq Shamir, in an attempt to empty the international conference idea of its meaning or to disagree with it on the pretext that what is basic is negotiation within a trilateral framework that combines Egypt, Jordan, and Israel. These statements, which, regrettably, have been used by some Arab politicians to assault this accomplishment, are just political statements that reflect some Israeli contradictions and do not affect the essence of Israel's approval of the international conference idea. In the Alexandria meeting, Egypt did not hear Peres express any wish for the trilateral negotiation framework. The talks focused on holding the international conference, in which the parties to the issue and the permanent Security Council members are to participate. Egypt is moving politically on this basis, on which it has agreed with Peres, and pays no attention to the acts of oneupmanship taking place in Israel.

From what I have learned, the positions of the five permanent Security Council members on the conference have been generally positive. The United States agrees to the conference in principle and on the basis of the Alexandria agreement. Britain agrees to the conference but fears that some people will understand it as an alternative to direct contacts and negotiations to follow the conference — an understanding which could hinder the continuation of peace efforts before they achieve their objectives. France has declared its full response to the idea and China's initial reactions are positive, thus indicating that it will not take a stance that obstructs the efforts to reach a solution. As for the Soviet Union, the international conference idea crystallizes the fundamental objective it has been seeking; namely, to establish a balanced role for the two superpowers in solving the Middle East problem.

All these are important steps on the way, and we must continue them and support them with a large-scale Arab movement. The serious fact that is not understood by some of those who have rushed to cast doubts on the preparatory conference idea and the idea of the international conference that they have long demanded is that the Middle East issue has actually been pushed to the periphery of international interests and that, if we persist in these procedural disagreements and this verbal oneupmanship, then it is most likely that in a few months we will help to drop this issue into the sea of international oblivion, perhaps for generations to come. It is no secret that the coming Gorbachev-Reagan talks do not include the Middle East problem on their agenda or among their priorities.

It is also well known that Reagan's address to the UN General Assembly did not refer to the Middle East issue as one of the world's hot or urgent issues. It is no divination to say that, if we continue to waste time, we will contribute negatively to "eroding" the Israeli position on the international conference and will provide Israel with a ready-made argument; namely, the failure of the Arab position to respond to the idea. We will thus take the issue back to its distant beginnings. This is exactly what happened when Peres said at the Alexandria meeting that Israel does not now agree to the Palestinian self-determination formula as contained in the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement, on the pretext that the Palestinians themselves froze the agreement.

We are in control of the situation now and we must move to unite Arab political thought in the direction of the preparatory conference. We must not wait or expect magical results from the Gorbachev-Reagan summit. Cairo is aware that what has influenced the two superpowers' relations recently are the problem of Daniloff, the U.S. journalist detained in Moscow on a spying charge, and the problem of Gennadiy Zakharov, the Soviet diplomat detained in New York on a similar charge. Cairo is also aware that the agenda of the two leaders' talks is crowded with issues that are hot to them, such as the issues of disarmament and of curtailing the arms race and averting the danger of a nuclear war; that if there is time for any regional issues, then these issues will be the Central America problem and the U.S. approach to the leftist governments there and the problem of Afghanistan; and that these regional issues have priority in the two leaders' interests because there are those who stir them and keep them constantly hot, thus requiring intervention, whereas the Middle East issue is a dormant issue on which Arab views disagree to the extent of freezing it.

In view of all this, it is obvious that the initiatives must come from the Arab side if this side seriously wishes to take advantage of the given facts of the international situation to serve its interest and the interest of the oppressed cause. To achieve this, serious steps must be taken on the path, including the following:

Coordination must be restored between the Jordanian and Palestinian sides and the clouds of the transient disagreements between them eliminated.

Egypt, Jordan, and the PLO must meet immediately. Syria and even Lebanon, which should be given the opportunity to take part in the conference because it has borders and a security problem with Israel, should join them at any time they wish. Moreover, Syria's presence at the conference should under no circumstances obstruct the presence of Lebanon, which is an independent and sovereign state.

These states must have common, or at least close, views on several issues, among which we will note, for example, the issue of determining the states to take part in the preparatory conference. It is my opinion that these states must include all the Arab frontline states, Israel, and the five permanent Security Council members. The issues also include the conference's legal framework and what is required of every party to the conference, and the issue of whether we should go to the conference without prior conditions being set by any party or whether we should agree on specific terms for participation. At the preparatory conference we must reach agreement on the method of action of the international conference itself. Should the conference initially hold open sessions, to be followed by closed sessions for the technical committees, or is there another formula on which we should agree? What guarantees should we demand of the major powers for implementation of the agreement to be concluded by the conference? Should the Arab parties go to the conference in

a unified Arab delegation or in independent delegations? And so forth.

It is truly essential that we coordinate our positions on all these issues, of course, to confront Israel and the United States with a single acceptable Arab concept on whose basis the preparatory conference's task can be defined.

We have ample opportunity before us to achieve this necessary Arab coordination. It is my assessment that the international conference will not be held for nearly 18 months to come. What is now urgently required is that the Arab states follow Egypt's example, intensify their initial contacts with the countries concerned, and cling in these contacts to the formula of the international conference and its preparatory conference. We must then go to the preparatory conference with agreement among the Arab views and demands and later to the international conference with a single Arab voice and a single and undisputed Arab issue.

Egypt is fully prepared to exert its utmost efforts to achieve this necessary Arab agreement with Jordan, the PLO and Lebanon, and even with Syria at any convenient time, especially since Syria agreed to attend the Geneva international conference at the end of December 1973. There is no objection to agreement on any formula acceptable to the Arab countries concerned. Moreover, there is no objection to the demand that the United Nations take part in the international conference formula for the attainment of peace. What is important is to push the peace efforts forward and not to permit the Arab issue to freeze endlessly. This is the real objective for all the sincere Arab efforts being made by Egypt at present. The options available to the Arab nation are clear: Either to continue to drown in the sea of verbal oneupmanship and procedural disagreements, so that more and more years may be lost without a single step taken forward; or to rise above trifles to the level of responsibility and move to prepare for and participate in the conference, especially since the conference, if it is held, will take a year or two to complete its task.

It is a new option for the Arab nation, which can use it to place itself where it chooses: either movement and solution, or freeze and inactivity.

Five Killed in Iranian Shelling of Basra

JN071744 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Communique No 2,392 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 7 October 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The victorious Iraqi Armed Forces continue their triumphant and heroic combat activities, reaffirming the Iraqis' determination to crush any foolhardy adventure and to destroy the despotic remnants and their mainstays in defense of the land and national sovereignty and to safeguard our great people's sound options.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Our giant Air Force raided enemy artillery positions and troop concentrations along the battlefronts, inflicting further losses in life and equipment in 104 combat missions, after which our planes safely returned to base under God's protection and guidance.

2. Through efficient operations and intensive fire, our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah continued to deal blows against enemy units opposite our units' positions, inflicting on them the following losses: four large vehicles, one of which carrying ammunition, and one enemy tank destroyed; three ammunition dumps set ablaze; four infantry positions, one mortar positions, and one observation post destroyed with the occupants either killed or wounded; and one bulldozer damaged.

3. Our formations in the VII Army Corps sector continued to pound enemy positions, troop concentrations, engineering works, and weapons emplacements, halting the enemy's engineering works and silencing the sources of its fire. Our formations also destroyed a four-barrel machine gun, one 106-mm gun, and three postions of various types and set on fire one large vehicle and oen ammuntion dump.

4. One of our units in the II Army Corps centeral sector sighted an enemy group of 15 soldiers. Our unit pounded it with its weapons, hitting several and forcing the others to flee. Elsewhere in the same sector, two ammunition dumps and two positions of various types were destroyed and one enemy soldier was killed.

5. The ruling clique in Tehran confirms that it has no morals and that it practices commits inhumane actions which conflict with humanitarian principles, the norms of international law, and prevailing rules of war. This despotic clique once again shelled purely residential areas in staedfast Basra with long-range artillery, martyring 5 civilians, including a child, wounding 17 civilians, demolishing 17 houses, and destroying 25 civilian cars. We ask God to have mercy on our martyrs and we wish our wounded speedy recovery, God willing. We will avenge these criminal acts.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 October 1986

Planes Hit 'Large' Maritime Target

JN072021 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 2010 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Expressing our great people's decision to destroy all the economic resources and supplies that enable the Khomeyniite rogues to pursue their course of aggression against our country, our planes carried out a successful raid against a large maritime target off the Iranian coast at 1950 [1650 GMT] today, scoring an accurate and effective hit. Our planes safely returned to the homeland, praise be to God.

[Dated] 7 October 1986

Another 'Maritime Target' Hit

JN080636 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0630 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has announced the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Pursuant to our legitimate right to destroy the despotic Iranian rulers' remaining resources which enable them to continue their attacks against our country, our heroic Air Force planes scored an accurate and effective hit during a bold raid today on a large maritime target off the Iranian coast at 0520 [0220 GMT]. Afterward, our brave eagles returned to the homeland safely and triumphantly and in God's care.

[Dated] 8 October 1986

Statement Issued on Ibrahim's Visit to Djibouti

JN072008 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Oct 86

["Text" of 7 October press statement on RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim's visit to Djibouti]

[Text] An Iraqi delegation under RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim paid an official visit to Djibouti 5-10 October 1986. His Excellency 'Izzat Ibrahim and his delegation received a cordial and fraternal welcome wherever they went during their visit there. This reflects the unique and good relations between the two countries. His Excellency 'Izzat Ibrahim laid a wreath on the Martyrs Monument. He and his delegation then visited the port and toured Djibouti city to become acquainted with its most important landmarks.

His Excellency 'Izzat Ibrahim delivered a message to His Excellency President Hassan Gouled from his brother Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq, expressing the solid and firm relations between the two fraternal peoples, the Iraqi and Djibouti people, and congratulating His Excellency President Hassan Gouled on his important and valuable efforts to establish peace in Africa and the Horn of Africa. The head of state held comprehensive talks with his guest on bilateral rela-

tions. They also discussed effective ways and means to promote this cooperation in irrigation, agriculture, industry, and trade.

The talks also touched on many issues of special concern to the Arab homeland, as well as African and international issues. A working meeting followed these talks. The atmosphere was cordial and fraternal and there was complete understanding.

With respect to the situation in the Middle East, the two delegations reiterated their solidarity with the Palestinian people and their legitimate struggle to regain their national rights and to establish an independent state on their soil under the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative.

Both sides called for an end to the Iraq-Iran war as it is a destructive conflict between two Muslim people. The prolongation of this war conflicts with Islamic principles. Djibouti praised Iraq's efforts under President Saddam Husayn for the sake of peace and an end to the fighting. The Djibouti delegation also regretted the Iranian regime's intransigence and insistence on pursuing the war and not responding to all the peace initiatives undertaken by regional and international organizations.

The two sides also called on the Iranian rulers to listen to reason and halt this murderous conflict which has lasted a long time -- now in its 7th year. The delegations denounced the racist minority government in South Africa for its disgraceful racial discrimination against the black majority. They also reiterated their unwavering support for the South African people in their struggle against the racist minority regime in view of the delay in the implementation of UN Resolution 425 on the independence of Namibia. Both sides reiterated their support for the South-West African People's Organization and voiced their solidarity with the Namibian people in their just struggle to gain autonomy. They said they were completely satisfied with their commonly heldviews and the friendship and amity that surfaced during their talks. Iraq and Djibouti signed a cultural and scientific cooperation program.

'Aziz Meets Kuwaiti, Maldivian Officials

JN071024 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0825 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] United Nations 7 Oct (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met here today with his Kuwaiti counterpart Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah. The talks focused on reviewing the UN Security Council's current deliberations on the Iraq-Iran war and what has been achieved in this regard. Tariq 'Aziz has also held another meeting with Maldivian External Affairs Minister Fathulla Jameel and discussed with him the means to enhance bilateral relations and regional and international issues of common interest.

Amal Issues 'Ultimatum' To Tyre Palestinians

NC071428 Paris AFP in English 1413 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Beirut, Oct 7 (AFP) — Amal Shi'ite Moslem militia, besieging a Palestinian refugee camp south of Tyre for eight days, insisted Wednesday the camp would have to hand over all arms before wounded could be evacuated and food allowed in.

Calm returned to the besieged camp at Al-Rashidiyah Tuesday morning, after a night in which Amal artillery opened up without Palestinian response.

Representatives of Amal and the pro-Syrian Palestinian National Salvation Front (PNSF) were due in Tyre Tuesday, with a Syrian military observer, to supervise application of a ceasefire agreed in Damascus on Sunday.

An Amal official, who told AFP of the arms demand for the besieged camp, added that an ultimatum had been issued for all Palestinians in the Tyre region to enter refugee camps within a week, or move out of the region.

Several thousand Palestinians have lived in and around Tyre, a mainly Shi'ite city, for some years.

The hardline Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine has reported the arrest of 70 Palestinians living outside refugee camps.

The Amal official said Tuesday his group demanded the handing over of all arms from the beseiged camp, "from the cartridge to the cannon."

Under the ceasefire agreed in Damascus on Sunday, Amal, the PNSF and left-wing pro-Syrian parties were to set up a joint monitoring committee.

Delegation To Inspect Camp

NC071233 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] A delegation from the coordination committee, created as a result of the Damascus meeting, left for Tyre at noon today to implement the agreement reached concerning events in the Al-Rashidiyah camp. The delegation will also conduct an on-site field inspection of the situation. The delegation is composed of Haytham Jum'ah, 'Ali 'Aziz, Abu 'Ali Mahdi, Abu Fadi Hammad, Lu'ayy, and Abu 'Isa. The delegation was joined in Tyre by Major 'Uthman, a Syrian observer; Kazim Salih, as representative for the National Union Front; and a delegation of the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF]. The PNSF delegation includes Abu al-Fida' 'Umran, Abu Ghalib, and Abd Nasir.

New Clashes Erupt

NC071642 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] The security situation in Al-Rashidiyah camp flared up again this afternoon. Clashes erupted and continue between Amal and Palestinian gunmen. Machine guns, 107-mm rocket launchers, and artillery are being used.

Palestinian sources accused Amal gunmen of starting the fighting at 1500, when they opened heavy machine gun fire on the camp. At 1630, 23-mm antiaircraft guns were put into use. According to preliminary reports, an Amal gunman called Mahmud Kamil Birri was killed. Four others were wounded and taken to the American University Hospital in West Beirut. A Palestinian by the name of Nazih Hassan al-Husayn was killed and three others injured.

These clashes erupted only few hours after a committee consisting of Amal and Palestinian National Salvation Front representatives and Syrian observers arrived in Tyre to implement the Damascus agreement. The agreement provides for an immediate cease-fire, the lifting of the siege, and the handing over of the perpetrators on both sides.

Perez de Cuellar Makes Proposals on South

NC072012 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] According to informed sources, the message from UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar that Jean-Claude Aime delivered to President Amin al-Jumayyil today includes some proposals to resolve the situation in the south and implement Resolution 425. Perez de Cuellar has asked for the president's views on these suggestions.

The sources said that intensive consultations will continue between Beirut and the United Nations regarding these proposals.

Karami, Aime Meet; 'Partial Withdrawal' Rejected

NC071514 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] As part of the ongoing consultations concerning the future of UNIFIL, Prime Minister Rashid Karami received Jean-Claude Aime, assistant UN under secretary general, in his office at the Government House in Beirut this afternoon. Ambassador Samih al-Baba, acting secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, and Dr George Dib, the prime minister's adviser for political affairs, also attended the meeting. After the meeting, Prime Minister Karami made the following statement:

[Begin recording] I have met with Mr Aime to discuss the question of sending the Lebanese Army to the south. The defense minister has already discussed this topic with the Military Council, as well as with the commander of UNIFIL.

We have suggested that the Lebanese Army accompany UNIFIL wherever it is deployed. The Army should not be isolated in some specific area, wherever that may be. This is in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 426.

I have also expressed to Mr Aime my view with regard to what the UNIFIL commander has said about a proposal for a partial [Israeli] withdrawal. I told Mr Aime that such a partial withdrawal is inconsistent with UN Security Council Resolution 425. This resolution calls for a full withdrawal, and we insist on its implementation.

These were the topics we discussed with Mr Aime. He promised that he would refer the matter to Mr Perez de Cuellar and then bring us an answer to all these questions.

Dr Subhi al-Salih, a scholar and friend, was assassinated today. This is an immense loss in view of his great learning and high morals. May God fight all those who cause or perpetrate such despicable attacks on innocent people and those who have dedicated their effort and knowledge to serving mankind. [end recording]

Birri, Aime Meet

NC071614 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1430 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Lawyer Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction, received Jean-Claude Aime, assistant UN under secretary general, this afternoon. They discussed the situation in the south in general, and the role of UNIFIL in particular.

Following the meeting, Minister Birri said: We declared our position as follows:

1. The idea of sending the [Lebanese] Army to stand alongside UNIFIL was ours.

2. Regarding the 3-week period [for the implementation of the recent Security Council resolution], we welcome the support of France and the pressure it is exerting to bring about Israel's immediate withdrawal. If it does not withdraw, Israel will be held responsible for UNIFIL's failure to carry out its task, and international and economic sanctions against Israel must then be applied.

Birri added: We stressed to Aime that it is a question of aggression. Lahd has collapsed, as is well known, and Israel has directly taken over the security strip, making use of certain tools, such as the officer we named yesterday.

Replying to a question on the ports issue, he confirmed that the Amal Movement has handed over Tyre port and called on the authorities concerned to relinquish Al-Awza'i port. He revealed that during the dialogue committee sessions, the regime's representative was hesitant and Camille Sham'un became scared when the matter of handing over the legal ports and closing the illegal ones was raised by the appropriate minister. He noted that the Lebanese Forces had been the first to take over the ports and share the profits from them. [passage omitted]

Syria Accused of Waging Anti-Christian Campaign

NC071948 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] The Lebanese Forces believe that the statements made by Syrian Defense Minister General Mustafa Talas prove that Syria's strategic target is the Christian community, not Israel. An official Lebanese Forces spokesman has urged the Arab League and the United Nations to classify the 27 September operation and Talas' statements as a new document indicting the Syrian occupation of Lebanon. The Lebanese Forces said there is incriminating evidence to prove that Syria supported the military operation carried out against the eastern area. This evidence includes confessions made by prisoners, weapons that were brought to the area, and cables from more than one Syrian official, as well as voice recordings. The Lebanese Forces asserted that Syria, for whom Minister Talas was speaking, declared war on the Christian presence in the mountain area, rather than on Israel. They stated: The daily expenditure of $15 million on the mountain war is something that we place before the Western world so that it may witness the peak of terrorism.

Hubayqah Supporters Defuse Car Bomb in Zahlah

NC072038 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] We learned a short time ago that elements under the command of Elie Hubayqah defused a booby-trapped Honda, with the licence plate no. 255144, in Zahlah at 2030 today. The explosive charge was about 100 kg of TNT. This was done before the military bomb disposal expert arrived on the scene. Our correspondent reports that the car was parked in front of Al-Qadiri Hotel, where Hubayqah's headquarters are located, on a road leading off Al-Barazil Street. Shortly before noon today, an explosion occurred in the Antoine Gharra building on Al-Barazil Street. This building houses a new office belonging to Hubayqah's group.

Egyptian Envoy Conveys Mubarak Support to President

NC080930 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Nihad 'Asqalani, chief of the Egyptian Interest Section in Lebanon, conveyed a verbal message from President Husni Mubarak to President Amin al-Jumayyil today. The message asserts Egypt's support for the legitimate Lebanese Government and the extension of its sovereignty throughout Lebanon. [passage omitted]

Algerian Delegation Brings Message for President

NC071708 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Excerpt] An Algerian delegation comprising Boualam Bessaieh, minister of tourism and culture, and FLN official Sadek Zouaten arrived in Beirut this afternoon. The delegation will meet with President al-Jumayyil and hand him a message from Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. [passage omitted]

Al-Asad Cables Soviets on Treaty Anniversary

JN071218 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 7 Oct 86

["Text" of President Hafiz al-Asad's cable of congratulations to Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU general secretary; and Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium — date not given]

[Text] On the 6th anniversary of the Treaty of Cooperation and Friendship between the Syrian Arab Republic and the USSR, it pleases me to extend in my own name and on behalf of the Syrian people and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Command to you and to the friendly Soviet people heartfelt congratulations coupled with our warm greetings. On this occasion, I would like to express our complete satisfaction with the development of relations between our countries on the bases of this treaty, which past years have proved is a strong basis for promoting relations between the Syrian Arab Republic and the USSR in the interest of our peoples' mutual benefit and the interest of the Arab people's struggle against the hostile imperialist-Israeli schemes.

We highly appreciate the USSR's principled stands and support for this struggle and for just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. Please accept my heartfelt wishes to you of continued good health and happiness and continued progress and prosperity for the friendly USSR people.

[Signed] Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic

USSR Cables Al-Asad on Treaty Anniversary

JN071242 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 7 Oct 86

["Text" of Soviet leaders' cable of congratulations to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad — date not given]

[Text] On the 6th anniversary of the Treaty of Cooperation and Friendship between the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic, we extend to you Comrade Hafiz al-Asad and to the friendly Syrian people and leadership heartfelt congratulations. The past years which followed the signing of the treaty have strongly proved that this treaty has given us new opportunities to promote friendship between our peoples and countries, and that it has become an effective means to bolster the Syrian-Soviet manifold ties. This treaty fully responds to all Arabs' struggle for their legitimate national rights and independence, and against the imperialist claims of a neo-global nature and Israel's hostile policy.

Proceeding from the Leninist foreign policy principles, the USSR will continue its resolute struggle to achieve a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. We wish the friendly Syrian people prosperity and further successes on the road to social and economic development.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Soviet Presidium

Council of Ministers Meets, Views October war

JN071445 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Damascus — The Council of Ministers held a meeting chaired by Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm at 1100 today. At the beginning of the meeting, Dr al-Kasm discussed the significance of the 13th anniversary of the October War of Liberation and what it means in terms of important military and political facts thath foiled the bogus theory of the Israeli security and proved the importance of an effective Arab stand toward the conflict with the Zionist enemy and its allies — a stand based on pan-Arab conditions just as in the October War.

The prime minister stressed that the impression Zionism has tried to convey of an Israel that cannot be conquered was removed by the October battles, which stressed the Arab ability to repulse Israel and all the forces that support it. Dr Al-Kasm explained President Hafiz al-Asad leadership's role in achieving the October victory militarily, politically, and psychologically and in containing the Camp David conspiracy, which is intended to prevent the Arabs from promoting their cause to the level of the October War's actual results. The prime minister affirmed that Al-Asad's Syria is still following its pan-Arab positions that made the October War of Liberation possible and that it is lying in wait for the capitulationists and schemes of Israeli-U.S. terrorism, which attempt to pave the way for continuous propaganda campaigns against Syria to carry out a premeditated aggression. He said that this time Syria is filling every vacuum that was meant to be created on the Arab confrontation lines more resolutely, strongly, and with a more comprehensive strategic preparedness. He stressed that if the aggressors attempt to carry out an aggression, they will receive a punishment such as they have never received before.

The Council of Ministers stressed the pan-Arab significance of the October War of Liberation and the fact that the Arab nation sees Syria's role under President Hafiz al-Asad as a distinguished role that makes Syria's strategic force on all levels an effective and decisive factor in confronting the Zionist enemy and in foiling all attemtps of hegemony by the enemies of Arabs.

The Council of Ministers also discussed several items on its agenda and made the appropriate decisions in this regard.

Talas Addresses October War Anniversary Rally

JN071335 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1518 GMT 6 Oct 86

["Text" of speech by Defense Minister General Mustafa Talas at a rally held in Damascus on 6 October to mark the 13th anniversary of the 1973 October War — live]

[Excerpts] Comrade members of the Ba'th Party National and Regional Commands, comrade members of the Progressive National Front, esteemed audience: The third round is over, Golda. With this simple phrase on the third day of the battle Moshe Dayan summed up the October War. The Israeli rulers, who devised the title of the 6-Day War for the June War, have themselves called the October War the earthquake striking at

Yom Kippur. During our long conflict with the enemy, the enemy always believed it was the decisionmaker, that it always fixed the date and place for the battle and defined its results. Then Al-Asad came to confuse the enemy and to give it a shock from which it will never recover. [applause] Syria's Al-Asad has taken the initiative, upset the equation, and cracked the skull of the enemy. The October War was a turning point in the Arab-Israeli conflict. Israel stretched out its hands beseeching its mother the United States to rescue it from hell. The United States moved on all levels to help it. [passage omitted]

Kissinger then began to isolate Syria and bilateral agreements with Egypt were signed under many slogans and flimsy pretexts, including the disengagement of forces and keeping the enemy away from the [Sinai] passes, and unilateral bargains were concluded. It was known who was the winner and who was the loser. To stifle all the Arab voices that rejected these U.S.-Israeli penetrations of Arab ranks through Egypt, the United States ignited the fire in Lebanon. It was the cleverest game by the U.S. intelligence perhaps throughout this century. Choosing Lebanon as an arena of struggle shows an unparalleled ingenuity in evil. Lebanon is Syria's right flank. Its security and stability will disturb its Syrian neighbor. It is true that they are two states, but they are one people. [applause] Therefore, let Hafiz al-Asad's main concern be that of putting out the fires around him. Choosing Lebanon to be an arena of sedition would certainly lead to its fragmentation and to the creation of sectarian ministates, each of which will court the masters of the Israeli empire. The main objective was to embarrass the great man and force him to take a difficult decison under tough circumstances in complete Arab absence. Who else other than Al-Asad can take the decison to rescue Lebanon? The decision to rescue Lebanon embodies such courage and manliness that cannot be found in anyone other than Al-Asad. Therefore, the U.S. Administration not only tried to intimidate Al-Asad through its agents and news media against taking the decision, but also sent him two written messages by two senior officials. The first message contained intimidation and the second threats: If he does not leave Lebanon he will kill himself by himself. Then Al-Asad said: They are trying to threaten me with all-out war. Let it be. [applause] As long as we are defending rights, we will not allow history to record that Israel protected some Arab factions from the injustice done to other Arabs. Intervention in Lebanon was decisive and stability was restored to over 90 percent of Lebanon's area. [passage omitted]

On 8 October 1980, Al-Asad went to Moscow and signed with our Soviet comrades the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, which placed Syria on the threshold of strategic parity [with Israel], without which we cannot liberate the land. This was a great step on the road to strategic parity. Back to our subject. The United States believed that external aggression was the only means to deter Hafiz al-Asad. Therefore, it inspired Iraqi ruler Saddam Husayn to launch an unjust war against the new Islamic Republic of Iran. The plan was a venomous one and the aim was very clear: engage Iraq and prevent it from assisting Syria if our forces in Lebanon are attacked by sending all the Iraqi forces in the opposite direction and preventing the Iranian forces from assiting the Syrian forces in any war that might erupt in the region. Imam Khomeyni's concern was to liberate Iran from its oppressor and he did so. However, he could not liberate Palestine from its usurper because of Saddam's action. Al-Asad had a clear concept of this barbaric war from the first day. He contacted King Khalid and King Husayn in an attempt to contain it and prevent this dreadful penetration, but Saddam refused arrogantly and continued to implement the U.S. Administration's directives to the maximum.

Brethren, allow me to explain some facts which look like puzzles. The first fact is that Saddam wanted to prove to the U.S. Administration that he, and not the overthrown shah, is the only dark horse in the region; that the Iraqi forces would reach Tehran and liberate the U.S. hostages in no more than 5 days; and that the regime in Damascus would end automatically. However, the unjust war has entered its 7th year and Damascus continues to be a thorn in theoppressors' eyes and a spear in the hearts of the unjust. The regime in Syria is stronger than the eagles of the air.

The second fact Saddam missed is that the United States, which employed him as its agent in the early 1960's when he was a failing student in law school in Cairo — this information came from Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir — would not allow him to grow bigger, as it would not allow any Arab to grow bigger even if he were Al-Sadat, whom it did not allow to occupy Libya despite its antagonism toward the 1 September Revolution.

The third fact, which is connected with the fate of a people, is Saddam's military miscalculations, although he is a marshal, and his political misunderstandings. How can he triumph over an oil-producing country whose population exceeds 40 million? What is the benefit of killing a great people of an old civilization that shares Islam with us? What is our interest in antagonizing this people? Are we not satisfied with our basic enemy — Zionism and U.S. imperialism?

The fourth fact is that involving Iraq in an aimless war, or more correctly, a war whose sole aim is to develop the image of the marshal into the image of the United States' policeman in the region, made the Iraqis fight with low morale. Prayers and muscle-flexing could no longer raise this morale.

Only Hafiz al-Asad discovered these facts during the first hours of the war. Syria therefore condemned the aggressor, upheld justice, and rejected oppression. You and history can record how this honorable stand was influential in preventing the spread of war from one Arab country to another. It also prevented the fanatic Persians from considering all Arabs as their enemies. President Khamene'i has asserted to his brother President Hafiz al-Asad more than once that Iran does not covet any inch of Arab territory because Islam and colonialism do not match. President Khamene'i has also asserted that Iranian forces will withdraw from Iraqi territory at the same moment that the despotic regime of Saddam falls. This is a logic approved by the conventions of war, because he who begins aggression is to blame and must go.

Following this short pause on the Iraqi war, I would like to speak about Lebanon once again. When the United States saw Iraq was preoccupied with its war with Iran, it gave Israel the green light through General Alexander Haig, its secretry of state, to invade Lebanon under the overt pretext of expelling the Palestinian resistance from Beirut and with the covert goal of dealing a blow to our forces in Lebanon. In June 1982, Israel invaded southern

Lebanon and advanced toward Beirut. Although the Syrian deployment was more to maintain security than to fight, they rushed into the battle from the very beginning and reinforced the forces which were confronting the enemy. Following fierce battles, our forces prevented the enemy from reaching the Damascus-Beirut road and occupying the Al-Biqa' Valley. [passage omitted]

In spite of everything that took place, the United States became worried about Israel. It came to Lebanon with its fleets and those of its NATO allies to support Israel and its despotism. What was intended in this operation was to make Hafiz al-Asad realize how powerful U.S. imperialism is. [passage omitted] You all know that when the U.S. planes attacked us and the 6th Fleet struck at us, we shot down seven U.S. planes, killed one pilot, and captured another. We are for confrontation in implementation of Al-Asad's instructions and we confronted the U.S. forces. [passage omitted]

For your information, the United States estimated the cost of the Syrian missiles which were fired in support of the Lebanese progressive forces at $15 million a day. We used to spend $15 million daily to support the progressive and nationalist forces. These forces triumphed in Lebanon as a result of our meticulous implementation of leader Al-Asad's directives. Al-Asad's sun rose once again over the region.

This victory did not please 'Arafat and his clique because he was absent from the battlefield and would pass his time moving from Yemen to Tunis and other countries. 'Arafat came to Tripoli in a boat carrying smuggled Marlboro cigarettes. He began spitting his venom in the region by asking his henchmen to strike at the nationalist forces in Tripoli, while at the same time he screamed and cried for help, claiming Syria was fighting him in northern Lebanon by striking at Palestinian camps. I have never heard or read about a prostitute like him. [Passage omitted]

When our struggler and leftwing Palestinian brothers became certain of 'Arafat's suspect extremism, they told us: Let us teach him a lesson. 'Arafat was forced to leave Tripoli by the forces of the Palestinian revolution factions and some units of the Palestine Liberation Army. Yasir 'Arafat has not paid a single piaster to this army, leaving this burden to be shouldered by others despite the fact that the PLO has $12 billion in European and U.S. banks. Those who want more details should ask former World Bank President MacNamara. 'Arafat began begging his U.S. masters, while the United States began closing all doors in his face because humiliating agents is an art in itself in the United States. 'Arafat found himself in a position that no one envied him. [passage omitted]

Before speaking about the treasonous Ifrane meeting, we must remind you that the CIA has not lost its hope of undermining Al-Asad. It sent a few of its spies to blow up certain buses carrying innocent people in Syrian towns only 1 day after the U.S. aggression against Libya — an aggression that nobody would have believed was possible.

Let us now speak about the treasonous Ifrane meeting. Reagan used to dream that this meeting would take place in the United States. The enemy prime minister went to Morocco and the rulers of the Arab east and Maghreb became pessimistic. Only Hafiz al-Asad condemned this meeting immediately after it took place. Some Arab rulers still ignore that this meeting took place. [applause] Al-Asad's stand was instrumental in preventing the Moroccan king from going all the way and in forcing him to admit at a news conference that Israel did not give him anything. The United States did not attain all its objectives from the Ifrane meeting. This is because of Al-Asad's stand, particularly when CIA reports stated that the Arab state of affairs continues to be fragmented and that U.S.-Zionist interests dictate dealing further blows to the Arab nation so it will give in to the schemes of Zionism and U.S. imperialism. When the Ifrane meeting failed, the way out for the United States came from the son of Dabbah and his mother Al-Turtubbah [reference to an obscene Arab poem] and nobody else: the slave Mubarak. The pro-U.S. Arabs used to say that Husni Mubarak had not visited Jerusalem or Tel Aviv and had not received any ranking Israeli official in Egypt. This claim somewhat saves the face of the U.S. agents. But who can say that the United States wants to save the face of one of its agents? That's why it instructed Husni Mubarak to meet with the Israeli prime minister, whether he liked it or not. Mubarak gave in to the request of the United States, which is his master. The meeting took place in Alexandria on 12 September. The meeting was another failure as all previous meeetings had been. Even the agreement on an international conference, which Israel interprets as it wishes, was retracted by Peres only 24 hours after it was reached. For the thousandth time, Syria proves to the entire world that the leader of October is always right. [passage omitted]

People's Assembly Meets; Al-Zu'bi Speaks

JN072013 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Exceprts] The People's Assembly held its first session of its third ordinary term this evening under Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi in the presence of a number of ministers. The People's Assembly hailed the anniversary of the October War of Liberation, which was and still is one of the greatest achievements realized by our people's struggle and which returned confidence to the Arab spirit and shattered the false myth about Zionsit superiority and its foolish haughtiness. The assembly pledged to President Hafiz al-Asad to continue the march until victory is achieved and every Arab citizen's dignity is secured.

People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi began the session with the following speech:

Brother Colleagues: At the beginning of our current term and on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the October War of Liberation, which is dear to every sincere Arab, I extend to you my best greetings. On behalf of our masses, our militant people, and on behalf of all of you, and in my own name, I extend the sincerest heartfelt wishes and profoundest greetings of appreciation, affection, and gratitude to the leader of our march on the paths of victory and liberation, leader President Hafiz al-Asad. [passage omitted]

Brothers, our nation is facing grave events. Every day witnesses a new plot. It has even become difficult for historians to follow

up. However, we now want to recall some of them. Hassan II proved his involvement in treason against his nation after he prepared the course of agent Al-Sadat and many meetings by Zionists on Arab land and abroad, after he hosted a Zionist conference in fraternal Morocco, and, last but not least, after his blatant conspiratorial meeting with the Zionist entity's prime minister, Shim'on Peres, in Ifrane. There is nothing new in talking about the continuous Al-Sadatist course of Mubarak, who met with Shim'on Peres in Alexandria to add a new contribution to the sinful, aggressive imperialist-Zionist scheme.

We in Syria are are going through a phase in which pressures are being intensified to form a link in the chain of a hostile scheme agains the Arab bastion, Syria, under struggler President Hafiz al-Asad. These pressures focus on our economic situation and on critizing it without realizing that our people, who sacrificed souls, money, and sons, are not affected by the chapters of this plot and disregard enemy hoaxes. They are steadfast with all their might and can overcome ordeals and distresses. They are building this brave country and its material and economic basis confidently and optimistically. They affirm everyday that our economic situation is good and continuously improving. [passage omitted]

Involvement in Heathrow Airport Incident Denied
JN072117 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
2000 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus carried within the "Panorama" program]

[Text] Syria has nothing to do in any way whatsoever with the attempt to blow up the Israeli El Al plane at Heathrow Airport in London last April. Any attempt to involve Syria's name in this terrorist operation is an overt and condemned attempt and part of the U.S.-Israeli scheme, which is backed by some media organs whose affiliations and inclinations are well known. Israel and the United States seek though this scheme to tarnish Syria's reputation abroad in a desperate attempt to harm Syria's status and confrontation of the U.S. and Israeli schemes of hegemony and expansion.

I heard these statements from competent Syrian sources when I asked them about their reaction to what the British public prosecutor said yesterday at the beginning of the trial of Nizar al-Hindawi, who is accused of carrying out the explosion attempt. The Syrian sources added that British officials and authorities know this fact very well.

The Syrian officials reiterated to me that Syria condemns terrorism, which does not help either the Arabs' causes or their reputation. They also told me that Syria had repeatedly reaffirmed to those near and far that it clearly distinguishes between terrorism and struggle against occupation, and that while it reaffirms its support for the resistance and those who resist the Israeli forces of occupation, Syria firmly opposes all acts of violence against innocent people, civilians, and civilian flights. The Syrian sources also said that it is worth mentioning that whenever an unjust accusation is leveled against Syria, the masters of the Western media hasten to treat the issue as if World War III had erupted. But when the United States or Israel violate international law, whether by having U.S. planes force other planes to change course or when Israeli planes violate Lebanese airspace and raid residential areas, then these Western media do not raise a hue and cry over the institutionalized terrorism these two countries carry out. The Syrian officials told me that Syria had nothing to do with the Heathrow Airport operation and that this is a theatrical piece that has been arranged, planned, and executed by hostile parties seeking to harm Syria and its relations with other countries. The Syrian sources added that no matter how much the enemies seek to magnify this theatrical piece, they will not succeed in harming Syria's firm stand of confrontation of their schemes of hegemony and expansion at the expense of the Arab land and rights.

Al-Shar' Returns From UN General Assembly Session
JN071814 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' returned to Damascus from New York this evening after leading our country's delegation to the 41st session of the UN General Assembly where he delivered Syria's speech. He held a series of meetings on the sidelines of the session with foreign ministers of a number of countries, the Arab League secretary general, and the UN secretary general. He delivered a lecture at the Foreign Relations Council and held meetings with some Arab and American businessmen, during which he explained Syria's principled stands on the situation in the region and important current issues.

Al-Ahmar Receives French-Arab Society Head
JN071244 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Damascus — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, received (Lucien Paterlaine), head of the French-Arab Friendship Society, today. During the meeting, the two sides discussed issues of common interest, the most important developments in the Arab and international arenas, and the French-Arab Friendship Society's role in promoting relations of cooperation between Syria and France.

Lebanese Radio Reports Explosions, Demonstrations
NC071910 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 7 Oct 86
[Text] Travelers from Syria have reported that the Aleppo, Homs, and Al-Qamishli areas have been tense for the past 2 weeks and that a wave of explosions and arrests has been taking place there.

A big demonstration was staged in Aleppo to protest the Syrian forces' arrest of three mosque imams, among whom was scholar Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid Shaykh al-Ard. The demonstrators shouted slogans against the Syrian regime and called for an end to minority rule. Three hours after the start of the demonstration, the Syrian Army moved in, using fire engines, and started to arrest large numbers of people.

Two explosions took place the same night near a Syrian intelligence center in Aleppo. Six persons were killed and a number of others were wounded. Another explosion took place the next day in a part of Homs that has an 'Alawite majority.

There were also troubles in Al-Qamishli after a number of farmers attacked a police station, demanding that the government fulfill its promises to give them financial and agricultural assistance.

Peres Travels to Paris for Talks With Mitterand

TA080610 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0600 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Prime Minister Peres took off for Paris this morning for a 48-hour visit at the invitation of President Mitterrand. Mr Peres will participate in ceremonies marking the centennial anniversary of David Ben-Gurion's birth and will meet with the French president and premier for working sessions.

Peres Sums Up Knesset Debate, Comments on Autonomy

TA071424 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres believes that the chapter in the Camp David accords dealing with autonomy is actually a draft for a Palestinian state. He made these remarks while summing up the political debate in the Knesset.

In his concluding statement, the prime minister argued with Knesset members from both the right and left. The MAPAM members pressed him to clarify his position regarding a territorial compromise. Mr Peres said that as prime minister of the national unity government he rejects a compromise, although in his capacity as leader of the Labor Party he supports such a notion. In his opinion, if we get as far as the negotiating table the government may break up over differences on this issue.

In verbal exchanges with Knesset Member [MK] Yosi Sarid of the Citizens' Rights Movement [CRM], the latter confirmed that he favors a withdrawal to the 1967 borders and the partition of Jerusalem. MK Shulamit Aloni told our correspondent Tzvi Yisre'eli that she has asked MK Sarid to retract his remarks and emphasized that the CRM is prepared to accept certain arrangements in Jerusalem but that the city must remain unified.

Knesset Approves Hammer's Appointment

TA071527 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The Knesset has approved the appointment of Zvulun Hammer as minister of religious affairs to replace Dr Yosef Burg. Minister Hammer took his oath of allegiance to the government and the Knesset. Prior to the vote the Knesset held a debate in which Dr Burg's 35 years in office were summed up. [passage omitted]

Rabin Promises New Anti-Terror Measures if Necessary

TA071626 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] The defense minister has said that Israel will not accept terrorism and that if the means employed so far prove insufficient, Israel will employ new measures. He claimed that it is difficult to prevent attacks by assailants who use a knife as their weapon, and that we will have to find new ways to put an end to this phenomenon. Minister Rabin would like Israelis to learn a lesson from the attacks in Gaza and to avoid visiting certain places alone. The report on the defense minister's remarks was brought by our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal.

HURRIYET Interviews Rabin on Mideast Issues

NC080507 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish
2 Oct 86 p 13

[Report on "exclusive interview" with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin in Tel Aviv by unidentified *Hurriyet* correspondent on 30 September]

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, who was Israel's prime minister from 1974 to 1976, received a *Hurriyet* correspondent at the Defense Ministry at 0745 the day before yesterday. During the interview, he chose his words carefully. When asked to explain his views on "Turkey's role in the Middle East," Rabin replied as follows:

"It is not for me to express an opinion on this. However, we believe that Turkey could play a more active role in the region. It could succeed in bringing the Arab countries and Israel together around the negotiating table. Nevertheless, I do not believe that Turkey could establish peace by itself, without Jordan, Lebanon, and Israel. It could encourage the Arab countries which are fighting against Israel to agree to hold talks. We are prepared to participate in talks that might be held in Ankara."

Asked about the rumored possibility of the establishment of an alliance between Turkey, Israel, and Egypt, the 64-year-old Rabin, who was Israel's prime minister during the Entebbe raid on hijackers, said:

"I believe that it would be a good idea to conclude such a pact. However, I do not know whether there has been any preparation by Turkey or Egypt in this regard. The best thing to do at the present time is to take steps to develop relations between the Middle Eastern countries and Europe, including Turkey, on a reciprocal basis. This would be preferable to the creation of groupings among countries. An alliance composed of more than two parties would cause a reaction in radical countries like Iran and Syria. I do not believe that the region is ready for such a pact at the present time. Relations between Turkey, Iran, and the Arab countries, between Israel and the Arab countries, and between Israel and Turkey should be developed. Nonetheless, I hope that there will be relations among a great number of countries in the region in the future. Only then can the idea of a pact become a reality."

Referring to the attack on the Neve Shalom synagogue in Istanbul, Rabin recalled a disclosure by the Turkish authorities that there were only two attackers. He said:

"However, whom were they connected with? Who supported them? We know nothing about all this. I do not believe that two persons could carry out an attack like that without help. Although I have no evidence in hand, the operation seems to be the work of the Abu Nidal group. Arms are acquired and handed out prior to such operations. The terrorists receive support from within the country where they carry out their operations. Be it

Rome, Vienna, or Istanbul, makes no difference. They receive their arms before their operations. Abu Nidal has bases in Iraq, Syria, and Libya. My contention is that the countries which support that organization or allow its members to operate freely in their territory are directly or indirectly responsible for the synagogue incident."

On cooperation with Turkey, Rabin said he did not recall any suggestion made by Turkey for cooperation on the question of terrorism. Noting that there have been no terrorist acts against Turks living in areas controlled by Israel, Rabin said:

"However, we cannot say the same for Israeli or Jewish targets in Turkey. In view of this, both countries must take care to prevent acts of terrorism from taking place within their sovereign borders. This is the best way of cooperating on the question of international terrorism."

Rabin also stressed that within the concept of mutual cooperation Israel had offered to work with Turkey against any kind of international terrorist action.

He described Syria as a key Arab country that has become very heavily involved in international terrorism against Israel. Assessing the latest situation in southern Lebanon, Rabin said:

"Lebanon does not have a government. That country is in complete chaos. Israel is threatened by terrorism, not by a military force. We do not covet an inch of territory or a drop of water. Until terrorism stops we cannot withdraw the limitednumber of military units we have in the region, which are just enough to guard the security zone and support the South Lebanese Army."

Levi Says Syria Continuing 'Buildup' for War

TA080741 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0700 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] The chief of staff says that the Syrian Army is continuing its buildup toward a war against Israel. He believes this process has recently gained momentum, although the buildup of the Syrian Army was planned even before the Lebanese war. At the same time, Syria's activity in Lebanon and its involvement in international terror are continuing. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that Lieutenant General Moshe Levi spoke in Giv'at Haviva with senior reserve officers from Hakibbutz Ha'artzi.

On the same occasion it was reported that about 25 percent of Kibbutz members who enlist in the IDF volunteer for officers courses. Since the IDF left Lebanon the number of kibbutz members who volunteer for such courses has risen to its pre-Lebanese war level.

Levi on Terrorism, War Threat

TA041440 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Interview with Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi by Alan Ben-'Ami, time and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Ben-'Ami] The major front, perhaps, on a daily basis for terrorism is across the border in Lebanon. Do you see or anticipate any possibility of events in Lebanon, terrorist events, katyusha shellings, infiltration, dragging Israel, perhaps, into a situation where a war is inevitable? A war with Syria, say?

[Levi] The situation along the border with Lebanon is very delicate, very unstable, but our mission is very clear. We have to defend this border and we have to give defense and security to people living along this border. As a military organization, we are going to do this mission in the minimum force that we have to use. That's how I see the part of this mission along other, and the overall mission, missions of the IDF. The situation changes all the time. Nothing stands still and that's what brings us not only to operate, but to think about how and what's the best way to do and to achieve our missions and that's what we are doing all the time and as far as I see it, we are going to do it for not a short time in the future.

[Ben-'Ami] Would you describe it as a tolerable situation, if not the best one?

[Levi] The best is that nobody will fight anybody else and everybody will sit under his tree and enjoy life. I didn't say that we are finished with the threats, the terrorism threats. Not only along the Lebanese border. Last Saturday one Israeli was killed in the market of Gaza. That's not in the Lebanese border and it is a terrorist activity and we are involved in a very widespread and consistent warfare against terrorism and I think that we can bring it to a lower level, sometimes by being consistent, sometimes by doing and operating and attacking. For example, it's almost a year since we bombed PLO headquarters in Hammam al-Shatt in Tunisia and I think we see the result a year from then and these are very good results, that brought, I am sure we cannot measure to details, but I am sure it brought to a lower level of terrorist activities against us and last week we heard about the expulsion of the last of the PLO people, almost most of them, out of Tunisia. I am sure that to operate from Iraq and or from Yemen will give them less opportunities, less possibilities. It will not stop. And that's how I see the antiterrorism warfare and I think that if more countries for a longer time would have done what, for example, the United States did by attacking terrorists in Libya and the followup of these attacks, it will bring terrorist activities to a very low level that can be tolerated.

[Ben-'Ami] You mentioned IDF operations against the PLO in Tunis. You mentioned the American air raid on bases in Libya, but many of the more recent terrorist attacks, perhaps the most publicized of them as well, have been carried out apparently by Abu Nidal. Small groups of men working in a very underground fashion.

[Levi] But not alone.

(Ben-'Ami] How would you recommend dealing with a man like Abu Nidal?

[Levi] When we'll do something, you will understand exactly what I recommended. It is done by small groups, to put a bomb, to fire at somebody, but the infrastructure I have no doubt is based on national support, assistance, to smuggle the arms, to

give documents, to finance all these operations, so you cannot talk about fighting only the group that did the operation, but the whole structure that backs it, and that's why I said it calls for a better international warfare against terrorism.

[Ben-'Ami] Let me come back to the more military aspects of things. Is there a danger of the gap closing to a point where soon, as many people believe, the Syrians, for example, will believe they have a good chance of getting gains on the battlefield, if not a total victory, gains that would make it worth while going to war? Is this something that concerns you, something that you think could happen?

[Levi] Do they think so? Why don't they do it? I think that some of them think like that and that's why I think that there is a danger of a war with Syria. I didn't say, it's because of my English, it sounded as I am sure they are not going to start a war, it's not what I wanted to say. They, as far as they talk about it, as far as they prepare themselves, as far as they invest in military expenses, even though their economic situation is in a very bad shape, and of many, many other reasons based on the main ideology of the Syrians, of Greater Syria, they are going to start a war against Israel. We cannot say when and at what scale and that's why we are here. We are to be prepared against such possibilities. This is how we behave against Syria, but we are not talking only about Syria and the Middle East is full of countries that some of them are now in different situations, but these situations might change and it's going to bring more potential enemies and that's also something that, in the long run, we have to consider when we come to talk about the IDF, about the budget, about the needs, about the possibilities, the threats. You are talking about a huge organization that the changes takes a long time to do.

[Ben-'Ami] You mentioned other countries. Can you give any illustrations of developments in other countries which concern you?

[Levi] Yes. For example, the war between Iraq and Iran. Its some change in this war, in this situation, it may change the strategic environment and relationship in the whole Middle East, not only against Israel. I think it's not right and not a good evaluation to talk and to measure everything what happens to Israel if something happens, but it might also affect the threats against Israel and we have to consider it.

[Ben-'Ami] Specifically for Israel, what about the dangers of the home front also becoming the battle front, the use of missiles, the use of chemical weapons against the civilian populations in Israel?

[Levi] This threat was always a threat and this ability was within the hands of the enemies during the October War, also, in 1973, so it's not a new threat. There are some weapons that are better now, but this possibility is also something that we faced always and we have answers. We have answers, first of all by attacking. The first and the main operation is to attack and we can attack. The second part of the answer is to have better situation in, to protect the people and the installations in the rear.

[Ben-'Ami] What do you think has been your particular contribution to the IDF as chief of staff?

[Levi] This major organization is not a one person organization and it's a collective effort of thousands and thousands of people, not those who serve in the national or regular service, but almost everybody in Israel that serves in the reserve and gives his part and whatever is done, I think, is first of all due to them and the sacrifices that they give and I believe that the results, to give answers to the threats and, in the meantime, to build what is needed, not only for tomorrow morning, but for the future, these are the main two channels that we are going and in this way we are going and I think that's the way to do it.

[Ben-'Ami] Gen Levi, thank you very much.

[Levi] Thank you, and I would like to send a holiday happy, New Year greetings to everybody, those who serve in the IDF in every way of serving in the IDF, to the families, and to those who lost the dearest that somebody can lose and they suffer. I know that its not easy, but I can assure that whatever we do is our best to maintain the security and the defense of the State of Israel. Thank you.

On Lavi, Lebanon Situation
TA071855 Tel Aviv IDF in Hebrew
1500 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi said today that the Lavi project is ideal for the Air Force and will also contribute to the development of the Israeli economy. The chief of staff was addressing reserve officers assembled in Kibbutz Giv'at Haviva, from where our correspondent Natan Guttman reports:

[Begin recording] [Gutman] Chief of Staff Lt Gen Moshe Levi today expressed unwavering support for the Lavi project. He claimed that the production of an Israeli combat aircraft here will contribute both to security, while meeting the Air Force's demands, and to the country's economy.

[Levi] From one point of view this will be a superior aircraft, in accordance with the Air Force's requirements. Judging by what I have read, it will be a tailored suit, made to order. The other aspect is what the entire process of planning, development, assembly, production, and everything else related to the project, can contribute to the Israeli economy.

[Guttman] The main subject in the chief of staff's speech today at Giv'at Haviva was the IDF since the Lebanon war. He claimed that at present the main problem in Lebanon is maintaining routine security and fighting terrorism, to which we are required to provide an immediate answer. Nevertheless, the chief of staff said, many of the social and public aspects of the war no longer exist. Following the war in Lebanon, the chief of staff said, it is obvious that the increasing strength in the Syrian Army that we are witnessing today have occurred even without any IDF involvement in Lebanon. Chief of Staff Moshe Levi was addressing a group of reserve officers from the Kibbutz Ha'artzi [MAPAM-affiliated] Movement in Giv'at Haviva. The inter-

action between the kibbutz and career military service was one of the topics discussed at the meeting.

The last topic the chief of staff was asked to comment on was the war for his position. He said that he regrets the norm that has been established on ascension to the chief of staff throne. I had nothing to do with that, he said. [end recording]

MK Edri Leaves for Togo, Morocco

TA071400 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Knesset Member [MK] Rafi Edri, chairman of the Alignment faction, has left on a visit to Togo and apparently to Morocco as well. This is reported by our correspondents 'Oded Ben-'Ami and Hayim Zissovitz. In his visit to Morocco, MK Edri is accompanied by Sam Ben-Shitrit, one of the leaders of the Association of Moroccan Jews in Israel. They will confer with government officials to discuss arrangements for bringing to Israel the remains of the Jews who sailed aboard the steamship *Egoz* [which sank in 1961 on its way from Morocco to Israel]. In his visit to Togo, MK Edri is accompanied by Ben'ad Avital, director of the Foreign Ministry's Africa Division. MK Edri recently conferred with the vice president of Togo in Paris and was invited to visit there. However, the visit was delayed by the attempted coup d'etat in Togo a few days ago.

IAF Raid Not Intended To Provoke Syria

TA071202 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
7 Oct 86 pp 1, 10

[Report by defense correspondent Hirsh Goodman and agencies]

[Excerpts] Israeli Air Force jets yesterday morning bombed pro-Syrian Palestinian terrorist bases 20 kilometres northeast of Tripoli, close to the Lebanese-Syrian border. Though the aircraft were within the range of Syrian Sam-2 and Sam-6 anti-aircraft missiles, none was fired. All planes returned safely to base, according to the IDF spokesman. [passage omitted]

Israeli military sources reiterated last night that the attack was part of Israel's ongoing policy of taking preemptive action to prevent terror attacks. They would not elaborate, but said that no special significance should be attached to the decision to launch the raid so close to the Syrian border.

"Provoking the Syrians," *The Jerusalem Post* was told, "was certainly not our intention. But we will act to defend ourselves regardless of where the Syrians place their missiles." [passage omitted]

Taxi Driver Stabbed in Gaza Dies of Wounds

TA071525 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Yisra'el Kitaro, age 43, a taxi driver from Ashqelon, was murdered before noon today in Gaza. He had gone to Gaza to have his car repaired in one of the garages around Medina Square. [passage omitted]

IDF Searches for Murderers

TA080539 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] The security forces last night carried out searches and detentions in Gaza and in the nearby refugee camps in an attempt to capture the murderers of Yisra'el Kitaro, the Ashqelon taxi driver. A senior security source told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that it is apparently one of two terrorists who are active in town.

The IDF has increased its activity in the Gaza Strip, which includes impromptu roadblocks and searches in cars, in passersby's belongings, and in refugee camps. According to military sources,the Gaza Strip residents will soon find that the IDF has increased its presence there and that the pressure applied to them will not ease for a long time. At the same time these sources said that care will be taken not to hurt innocent residents beyond what is called for in the framework of routine security activity, in order to prevent unnecessary tension which is harmful in the long run.

Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar reports from Ashqelon that police reinforcements have been present at the entrance to the town since the early morning hours. The police evacuated dozens of Gaza Strip workers who usually assemble at the intersection at the entrance to Ashqelon every morning. The police are also preparing for the funeral of Yisra'el Kitaro in Ashqelon this afternoon.

Gaza Residents to Reemploy Armed Civil Guard

TA031006 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
3 Oct 86 p 1

[Report by Eytan Rabin]

[Text] A series of incidents in which stones and Molotov cocktails were thrown at Israeli vehicles and citizens in the past few months, culminating in the murder of Hayim 'Azran, led the Secretariat of the Jewish Residents of the Gaza Strip to decide yesterday that the Jewish settlers would reemploy the civil guard in the strip beginning Monday.

Armed Gaza Strip residents had previously patrolled the streets of Gaza but, as a result of public protest, they were ordered to cease the patrols.

Demonstrators Demand Amnesty for Jewish Extremists

HK080014 Hong Kong AFP in English
0003 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Jerusalem, Oct 8 (AFP) — More than a thousand people turned out here Tuesday night to call for an amnesty for Jewish extremists including six jailed members of an anti-Arab terrorist organisation. The demonstrators, most of them members of the

ultra-orthodox Gush Emunim (Bloc of the Faith), marched through the streets calling for the release of Jewish extremists and the death penalty for Arab terrorists.

The march culminated in a rally at which speakers said the Jewish activists had "acted in self-defence". The organisers said they had collected 300,000 signatures to a petition calling for the release of the six.

Twenty-seven Israelis were arrested in spring 1984 in connection with a spate of terrorist strikes aimed at Palestinian Arabs including the mayors of three west bank towns: Nabulus, El Bireh and Ramallah. Twenty-one of the extremists have now been released. The six still in jail include three people given life sentences for killing three students from the Islamic University in Hebron in 1983.

"The murderers of our sons are free while our brothers are in prison," said Azriel Barak, chairman of the Association of Parents of Terrorist Victims. He criticised the release by the government of 1,150 Palestinian prisoners in May 1985 in a controversial swap for three Israeli soldiers captured in Lebanon.

AL-FAJR Assails Syria's Stance on PLO, Amal Attacks

TA071606 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic
3 Oct 86 pp 1, 5

[Editorial: "The Nominal Goal"]

[Text] At a time when Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam was announcing Damascus' clear position of hostility toward Palestinian national unity, as well as the Syrian regime's insistence on exerting direct pressure on the Palestinian factions based on Syrian soil in order to prevent them from participating in the conference of Palestinian dialogue in Algeria, the Shi'ite "Amal" gangs were escalating their intensive aggression against the Al-Rashidiyah Palestinian camp in south Lebanon for the third consecutive day. Thus, in its renewed aggression against our camps in Lebanon, this military tool and agent was in concord with the Syrian regime, which continues with its announced hostility against the PLO and Palestinian national unity.

The threat by the Syrian vice president to expel from Syrian soil any Palestinian party that intends to participate in the Palestinian national dialogue, reveals without the slightest doubt the dimensions of the immense pressures exerted by the Syrian regime on some of the Palestinian factions that the "geography" of the time has placed on Syrian soil.

In this connection, the Syrian threat coincides with the threat of other Arab parties against the PLO, in all its factions, in order to subdue the Palestinian factor and render it subject to this or that equation in the region. Naturally all these equations do not serve the Palestinian cause.

Therefore, since the announced goal of the pressures and practices is to foil the current steps toward Palestinian national unity, the nominal Palestinian goal at this stage should necessarily be the achievement of this unity, regardless of the obstacles.

Perhaps PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's talk on preparing to convene a unifying meeting of all the factions in Baghdad heralds the certainty of this achievement, and confirms that the aim of uniting the PLO factions is being followed up despite the variety and growth of conflicting pressures.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT on Peres, Prime Ministry

TA031825 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT (ROSH HASHANAHsupplement) in Hebrew 3 Oct 86 pp 2, 3

[Article by Yeshay'ayahu Ben-Porat: "The Rotation — A Balance Sheet"]

[Text] Two years ago nobody would have imagined it, not even Shim'on Peres. But now, post factum, we can already state that the rotation that constituted the foundations of the unity government was the best possible gift ever given to an Israeli prime minister. Somwhere along the way what had at first seemed to be a time bomb turned into an edge never enjoyed before by any of Peres' predecessors in the premiership.

All the prime ministers have ended badly, lost the battle, reached the end of the race worn out, not to mention the tragic case of Levi Eshkol who passed away while still prime minister. It is sufficient to remember how Ben-Gurion went, how Sharett was dismissed, what defeated Golda Meir, how Rabin's term in office ended, and under what circumstances Menahem Begin disappeared from the public stage.

Not one of them was able to plan and direct the departure, because not one of them knew in advance when and under what conditions his fate would be determined. Prime ministers, by the nature of the job, leave against the background of a political crisis, after a resounding failure, or as a result of an election defeat. One way or another, they are doomed to end badly.

Peres was lucky. From the very beginning he knew when he was to finish and was thus able to plan his actions in such a way that everyone is now talking about his wonderful "finish" which definitely warrants applause: a flying trip from one success to another, from the king of Morroco to Cameroon, from Mubarak to Reagan, from Canada to a talk with the Soviet foreign minister, and his hand is yet extended to shake those of Mitterrand and Chirac next week in the last moment before the rotation.

Yitzhaq Shamir, in the second half, cannot expect the same ' There will, first of all, be no rotation after him. After him w . have elections. And this is the great and significant difference between the first and second halves.

Altogether, both Peres' friends and critics now agree that it would be difficult to imagine anybody more suitable than he to head such a double-headed creature as the unity government and guide it as he has done. This is because among all the leaders to be found among both the large camps it is hard to find one with traits similar to those of Peres, traits which have made it easier for him to function as he should and maintain the dialogue which was the condition for the government's existence. That is: the

overwhelming desire to succeed and prove his personal credibility, a good quality that was denied him for years by his rivals; after that, endless patience to sit for days and nights and listen to everyone just in order to preserve the dialogue. There is yet another important trait, with which not many politicians have been blessed and which, in the case under discussion, can be described as positive, although some people also depict it in negative colors: Peres' verbal artistry and his unlimited skill in maneuvering between contradictions and opposites, which has turned him into a unique political manipulator, not only at home, but also on the international stage.

Among all of Peres' predecessors there has not been one leader with similar traits, apart, perhaps, from Levi Eshkol, who also succeeded, and not by chance, in establishing a unity government. Ben-Gurion, Golda Meir, Moshe Dayan, and Menahem Begin, hard and unambiguous leaders, would have failed where Peres succeeded. Even Yitzhaq Rabin lacks the flexibility, and, as far as can be seen, so does Mordekhay Gur, who has not felt comfortable with the unity, and could not have stood up to it. It was by virtue of Peres' qualities that this government has been saved, time after time, from a premature explosion.

Altogether, we must say that this government has functioned much better than was predicted by observers at the beginning. The two-headedness — two streams contradicting each other's views, behavior patterns, political culture, and overflowing with the most profound personal antagonisms — had been depicted as a sword laid over the neck of the government and destined to put an end to it while it was still in the womb.

Now, when he looks back, Yitzhaq Shamir, who likes to recall that he was the first to propose national unity as far back as the eve of the election, says with satisfaction: "It was good that it happened, despite everything we had to swallow, which made the Likud show skill in overcoming all this." The outgoing vice prime minister and prime minister designate, who says his relations with Peres were "correct" at the beginning and "correct plus" at the end, admits that Peres did not look for an opportunity to blow up the government. "Because of the sacrifices that were required the support of the entire public was essential," Shamir concludes his evaluation.

It is true that the Likud alone would certainly have also left Lebanon, but not so rapidly, so as not to admit the terrible failure of the Peace for Galilee War. And would the Alignment alone have succeeded in pulling the IDF out with Shamir, Arens, and particularly Sharon, in the opposition?

The same applies to the economy. "Had the Alignment alone brought the Histadrut to accept a 30 percent salary erosion," Minister Moshe Shahal admits, "David Levi and Ari'el Sharon would have brought the masses out into the streets and incited them against the government."

Lebanon and the economy are the two greatest and most tangible achievements of the unity government, apart from the no less important psychological achievement that takes the form of the retreat from the street corner style that prevailed in Israel during the 7 years of Likud leadership. But in both fields, Lebanon and the economy, the "finish" is still far from being within hand's grasp. Some of our forces are still in southern Lebanon, covering for the South Lebanese Army and defending the border, with the last few week's events pointing to the danger of a deterioration in the situation. In the economy, the curb set to inflation is an existing fact welcomed by the public. But the price paid by both salaried and self-employed has been a heavy one. At least partially the curb and the stabilization of the economy were achieved thanks to such external elements that were good for us as the fall in oil prices, the developments on the international money market, and the massive U.S. aid. In contrast to this, genuine economic growth has not yet begun, and a change in the structure of the economy and the reforms in taxation — inseperable parts of the great economic program, in the view of Minister Gad Ya'aqobi — have not yet been implemented.

Yitzhaq Shamir says he is aware of the situation. Therefore, he adds, he is entering into office "facing inward:" putting the emphasis on the goals of the Jewish state, on Zionism, immigration, settlement andh "settlement within the framework of the coalition agreement, with preference being given to reinforcing and fleshing- out what already exists." That is to say, not settlement in imaginary proportions as envisaged by Matityahu Drobles [Jewish Agency official who wants many more settlements in the territories] "And above all else," Shamir adds, "an attempt to overcome the bureaucracy in the public mechanism that is making it difficult to attract investors and obtain a growth impetus."

We will have to wait and see how Shamir cracks this hard nut with which Shim'on Peres did not manage to cope.

From the beginning this government was described as a "national paralysis government," because half of it absolutely rejects what the other half wants to achieve. Now, on the brink of the finish, Peres says: "Those following me will have to cope with the standards of activity and initiative I set." In other words, Peres thinks, and he may be deluding himself, that toward the rotation he has succeeded in paving new political paths that will be binding on those who are to follow him. All the more so as Peres does not intend to step aside at all and is already preparing for a continuation of his initiatives.

To this Shamir, who does not conceal the fact that he does not intend to concede the prerogatives of a prime minister in the major foreign affairs, answers: "Formulas do not solve problems. Only facts solve them."

What he means by this is that it must be admitted that there is considerable justice in this, although a trace of envy is also not lacking, that Peres, perhaps not deliberately, created many expectations, a tiny amount more of delusions, but did not succeed in bringing any political issue to a final decision.

Peres has altered the climate toward Israel in the world. Now, 2 years later, we appear more beautiful and sane than we did before, and, above all else, more than ever before we appear as lovers of peace with a willingness to negotiate and pay the price. This is something fantastic that will be engraved to Peres' credit. At an insane speed, without a letup, there was nowhere that was relevant from his viewpoint in the world where he did not visit

and tell presidents, princes, and heads of state of his desire for peace.

In time to come he will say, with a trace of self-mockery: "In Israel I feel like a politician, abroad I feel like a statesman. This is why I make so many trips." Whether or not this is so, Peres' period as prime minister will be remembered as the time of political activism, not because of his desire to fly from place to place, but because of his unremitting desire for formulas with the potential to break the deadlock, get the process moving, and in some way push it forward. This includes hair-raising, spine-chilling verbal maneuvers accompanied by a cold sweat breaking out on Shamir and his colleagues.

The following list is only a partial one: international accompaniment, international umbrella, international forum, proximity talks, international conference, preparatory conference, and a return to "accompaniment," after Washington; authentic Palestinians, Gaza first, abrogation of authority, gradual self-rule; a Marshall Plan for the Middle East, and, the latest, an international organization for a war against terrorism.

This has been a virtuoso performance of a score saying that to say yes, even through the use of impossible formulas, is preferable to saying no, and even more so than saying "where's the fire?" a la Shamir. This is the case although it is impossible to completely deny the analysis that claiming to run so hard and make hasty peace efforts could be interpreted as a sign of weakness and invite pressure.

How have the verbal inventions helped, and what does the political balance sheet look like? As stated, there have been no great decisions, reality has not been changed, and, in the final analysis, it is only our image in the world — including the Arab world — that has become more beautiful. Peres has been afflicted by the political paralysis imposed on the government by the very nature of its composition.

The channel of dialogue with Egypt, that had almost been closed, has been somewhat cleared. Not by virtue of an invention, but after our agreement to arbitration. Had it not been for the Likud's delaying tactics this result could have been obtained more than a year ago, and then we might have been released from the disgraces involved in holding the hasty summit in Alexandria. Even now normalization of relations is still a vision for the future. After all, the Egyptian Government, according to Mubarak, "cannot force its citizens to visit Israel and conduct business with it."

The Palestinian issue is more or less where it was before, other than the fact that the PLO's political status has been very much weakened, among other things thanks to Peres' moves in isolating 'Arafat. But the longed-for meeting with Husayn and moderate Palestinians is still a long way off and the preparatory conference — with the Soviet Union, China, and the PLO, or without them? — is still being depicted as something very much in the air.

"There is a positive climate," a senior Alignment minister says, "but there is still no rain."

In contrast to this, there is a noticeable improvement in relations with Africa and the Eastern Bloc, and there is even hope of normalizing relations with the Soviet Union. But we would be unjust if we noted all of this to the credit of Peres alone and ignored the honorable roles played by Yitzhaq Shamir and his director general, David Kimche.

If, other than curbing inflation and getting out of Lebanon, it is difficult to enumerate any impressive successes, we must admit that neither have there been any big "foul-ups," apart from one, Peres' inept handling of the Shin Bet affair. From the moment he learned of the coverup and dismissals and lies he acted like somebody who wanted to sweep the affair under the carpet and ignore it. There is no doubt that on this matter, too, what was decisive was his feeling that he could be accused of having tried to take advantage of the affair to get Shamir in trouble and stop the rotation. Nevertheless, the affair floated to the surface, involved the government in complications by granting amnesties that set a dangerous precedent and damaged the immunity of the Shin Bet.

Peres' greatest true success has been that this government has existed for 2 years and he will faithfully keep his promise to hand the keys over to Shamir. Anybody who thinks that now that his credibility has been restored Peres will rush to disband the unity and shorten Shamir's term in office is mistaken. If he takes such a step, a chorus will emerge saying that the Likud treated him decently, but he is incapable of returning the favor. The question of credibility will again be the decisive one for him. In any event we cannot assume that Knesset Members from all factions will volunteer to commit political suicide through calling early elections and it is reasonable to assume that the Likud will not find it difficult to recruit the required majority for a narrow-based government. For Peres, going to the president [to submit his resignation] ends on 14 October. Afterward he can only take over the opposition benches or try to prompt early elections. A condition for this is that he must be confident that his party's victory is guaranteed.

This will not happen tomorrow. Peres has surpassed his personal popularity barrier. This does not apply to his party, although over the past 2 years it is actually the Likud that has been shown up to be a body quarrelling and split up over the struggle for leadership.

Israel is taking leave of Prime Minister Shim'on Peres who certainly is worthy of a renewed meeting. For the moment, Israel is not taking leave of the unity government.

AL-FAJR Views West Bank Press Restrictions

TA071825 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in English 3 Oct 86 p 2

[Unattributed report]]

[Excerpts] Citing a statute concerning freedom of the press from the 1945 British Mandate Emergency Laws, the Israeli Interior Ministry last week rejected a three-month-old application by a Palestinian physician to start a daily newspaper in Jerusalem.

Dr. Sufian al-Khatib had hoped that his paper would be a platform for the Palestinian left, especially after Israel closed two leading left-wing publications, damaging the voice of the local Palestinian left-wing.

In their letter of rejection, Israeli Interior Ministry officials offered no plausible reason why Dr. al-Khatib should not start a new daily. Rather, they bluntly pointed out that they are exercising the power entitled to them by the British Mandate Laws of 1945. (The letter mistakenly called them the 1954 Emergency Laws). [passage omitted]

The authorities last used this article three months ago when they closed the daily *Al-Mithaq* and the weekly magazine *Al-Ahd*. Dr. al- Khatib's elder brothers, Mahmud and Ghassan, owned and ran the two publications. [Passage omitted].

In a related development, Mahmud Abu al-Zuluf, the editor of *Al- Quds*, the widest circulating newspaper in the occupied territories, has charged that the Israeli authorities have been blocking the distribution of his new evening paper *Al-Masa'* in the West Bank and Gaza to pressure him into giving the paper a "moderate" and "pro- Jordan" line. Abu al-Zaluf, who has been granted a permit to publish the new paper in the Jerusalem area only, applied three months ago for a permit to distribute the paper in the West Bank and Gaza. The authorities were quoted in the Hebrew press as saying that Abu Zuluf "has taken a more radical line lately." Abu al-Zaluf, however, charged that *Al-Masa'*, which would be the only evening paper in the occupied territories if it is allowed, is primarly a business rather than a political venture.

No Improvement in Quality of Life Under Occupation

TA071935 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in English
3 Oct 86 pp 5, 13

[Article by Ghassan Bish a, *Al-Fajr* Washington correspondent]

[Text] Palestinians inside Palestine are among the few remaining people in the world living under occupation. They have carried the struggle against the occupier until the present; they are not now about to give it all up under the guise of economic development, or improvement in the quality of life. It appears that the roots of this tragedy have been blurred.

The Palestinian-Israeli conflict has never been a conflict over real estate or, for that matter, over an improved quality of life. In fact, in many cases Palestinians may be willing to admit that their standard of living, defined in economic terms, has already improved. The conflict, however, is much greater, yet very simple: the loss of a Palestinian homeland, and their integrity.

The latest plan is to try to inject money into the occupied territories through Jordan, not through Israel as has been customary. The hope of the U.S., Israel, and Jordan is that the Palestinians in the territories, contrary to what history dictates and students of history know too well, will simply forget about their national claims.

A few years ago when U.S. policy-makers thought they needed to introduce a new concept in the Middle East, Secretary of State George Shultz came up with a catchy phrase that has been reappearing: improving the quality of life for the Palestinians under occupation. His hope was - and still is - that Palestinians will take it and forget about their greater nationalist objectives.

The U.S. $4.5 million which the U.S. will grant the Jordanian authorities in order to buy influence in the territories is in addition to U.S. $14 million American private voluntary organizations receive from the U.S. for distribution in the territories. What made this insignificant sum of money important is that it is to become part of a larger Jordanian-West Bank development plan, geared at minimizing or eliminating the PLO's influence while increasing Jordan's. The Jordanian authorities believe it to be in their best interest that Palestinians stay in the territories. Any voluntary or forced Palestinian mass immigration into Jordan will not be in Jordan's interest.

Improving the quality of life for Palestinians in the territories, just like improving the quality of life for any people or community anywhere in the world, is a noble idea. If, however, the objective behind the improvement is to create certain expectations and maybe even obligations, and if those obligations include denial of the national rights of a people, it is essential then to make that clear to the people on the receiving end so that they may act in their best interest.

Shultz' phrase, "improving the quality of life" for those under occupation, is a confirmation that the U.S. prefers a continuation of the status quo over a comprehensive solution under which Israel, at least, would have to surrender part of the territories. The intention is to bribe the Palestinians with promises to raise their standard of living in exchange for accepting the status quo, in other words, continued occupation. Mr. Shultz believes that "improving the quality of life" for people under occupation through financial means makes them more tolerant of it.

All these believers have to do is look at South African blacks who, despite their relative financial gains, still oppose and fight the white occupier and apartheid. Shultz and other American officials, apparently have forgotten that there are those in the world who still would rather die free, than continue to live in the shackles of occupation.

How can life's quality be improved under occupation? To live under occupation is to lose a vital part of one's life that financial gains can never compensate. Under the conditions of occupation, the only meaningful improvement of life's quality, is for the people to rid themselves of occupation and the occupier. In the final analysis, there is a negation in terms between occupation on the one hand, and improving the quality of life for those under occupation on the other hand. The two can never exist together.

LIBYA

Reportage on 7 Oct Celebration of Italian Expulsion

Al-Qadhdhafi Speaks at Rally

LD071840 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1620 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Speech by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at rally in Surt to mark 16th anniversary of expulsion of Italians from Libya; date not given — live or recorded]

[Text] Brothers: Today, as we celebrate the 16th anniversary of the destruction and elimination of the Italian colonialist's traces after the revolution, we feel that we are still the target of the same colonialism and from the same source. The enemy is still planning and dreaming to subjugate our country, to confiscate our independence as well as to exploit our resources for its own benefit.

Colonialism had, however, thought it would triumph over the Libyan people and that it had succeeded in fulfilling its aims to settle in Libya as well as to annex the Libyan coast to Italy to become a fourth coast, as the Italians used to say. The arrival of the Italians on the Libyan shore did not take place easily, as the world knows. The Italians went through colossal difficulties that they, themselves, had not foreseen. It was an abortive war for Italy. Brothers, Italy, as well as America and the whole world, should know today that this anniversary we are celebrating today is the anniversary of the elimination of the traces of Italian colonialism from Libyan soil.

This aggression took place in 1911 and was carried out by a state that at that time was regarded as a big power, namely Italy. It formerly possessed fleets and formidable military might as well as an air force. It used to ride at the crest of the wave of colonialism in the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. Thus, the colonial tide was the dominating one. The map of the world used to be changed in view of this tide to be colored according to the ambitions and nationality of the colonialist. Italy used to believe that, with its military power and by riding atop the wave of the European colonial march toward the Third World, and compared with the poverty of the Libyan people at that time and the the Libyan people's shortage of weapons, ammunition and equipment, and owing to the treason committed by Turkey in abandoning Libya at the Treaty of Ouchy in 1912 — all those factors worked in favor of colonialism.

Italy also used to believe that reaching Libya, and in occupying and annexing it so that the Libyan coast would become the fourth coast of Italy, could be achieved quite easily only by a sea trip. But what happened? Decades of torture and blood; decades of killing and heavy losses were inflicted by Italian colonialism so that it could realize its ambition. The sea trip was turned into death and Hell and gruelling war. That went on for about a quarter of a century. For a quarter of a century, the poor and unarmed Libyan people, whose power could not be compared with the power of Italy at that time, fought the warships. They fought an enemy that had artillery. They fought that enemy with rifles, and sometimes with daggers. Finally, our fathers and forefathers realized great glory in every part of Libyan territory. In every bit of Libyan territory there are memorials in honor of the battles fought by our fathers and forefathers.

Finally, we wrote — our forefathers and ancestors wrote — in the line of great glory, there are commemorative statues all over Libya to commemorate the battles of our fathers and forefathers. [break in transmission for few seconds] After that, the Libyan people won. (slogans, chanting] After all this, Italy was defeated and the Libyan people recovered their freedom, not because of World War II, nor because of its alliance with Britain. Yes, the Libyans allied themselves with Britain during World War II against the Axis states. And Libya provided services that Britain and Germany are now denying. They are rewarding the Libyans for their services with harm, which proves the baseness of British and German morality. They did not reward the Libyan people with goodness, they rewarded it with aggression and harm and by allying themselves with the United States against us until now. The Libyan people allied themselves with Britain against the Axis states. They provided the Allies very important services, but the Allies to whom we gave these facilities and assistance have tuned into a colonizer and replaced Italy.

What is more, they plotted with Italy itself and handed over all of Tripoli Province to Italy. The Allies shared Barqa and Jazzan. The British forces occupied all Libyan territories: land, sea, and air. Libya became a British colony after World War II. We all know that the independence, particularly after the revolution and when this era was exposed, was a masked independence. The colonial agents, the king, his ministers, his senior ministers and deputies were brokers for the colonizer and subservient minions of the colonizer; they were lackies. The Libyan people are innocent of all those who served after the masked independence under the forged royal flag, because they harmed the Libyan people. If we carry out research, we will find that they do not belong to the pure Libyan Arab people, but belong to non-Arab families. They are families of foreign tramps who came to sell their homeland with their stomach. They left their homelands and settled in Libya.

From these despicable families there came prime ministers at the time of the king until the rise of the revolution. There also came a number of ministers and deputies, as well as all the middle men, traders, contractors and all the dogs of the old era, all the foxes of the old era, all the despicable people, middlemen, cowards and traitors of the old era, the followers and agents of colonialism who we curse at every chance, and which history and heaven curse.

On this occasion, O brothers, on this occasion we wish to declare that everyone who collaborated during the royal era and betrayed this people, and everyone who betrayed and offered services to the Italian colonialists, we must expose them and uncover their past. We must expose their families and children and register them in a black book. This is so that they will be in the hands of the Libyan people and so that that these families and their children will be at the mercy of the Libyan people who will do with them as they please.

O brothers, we say that the Libyan people have regained their independence and freedom — however, not by allying itself with the Axis or Allies. However, Libya remained colonized, and its

land occupied until the rise of the revolution in the dawn of September 1969. On that day we snatched our independence and freedom, not by alliance with Britain, France, the Allies or others, but in alliance with ourselves. By the sons of Libya and through their free will, independence and freedom was regained, dignity was achieved and once again pride returned to the great Libyan people. Pride on the Libyan land returned to the Libyan people alone. This was achieved in the dawn of September 1969 and not by alliance with the Allies, not by foreign assistance or help, not by action with a foreign source, and not with the help of U.S. intelligence or any other foreign entity. The revolution was achieved by the free unionist officers and their brave soldiers. This was done by our will, planning, and courage as well as our readiness to shoulder our responsibilities and our preparedness to sacrifice in order to regain the independence of our country and the dignity of our people.

Brothers, we must remember that Italy did not leave Libya during World War II. It left Libya following the Al-Fatih revolution of 1969. Italy was still then controlling whatever territories it wished to control. When we undertook the revolution, Tripoli was still colonized by Italy and was dependent on Rome for everything. Even the Libyans, who the Italian colonists proposed to take seats in the Libyan parliament, used to defend the right of the Italians to colonize Libya when speaking before Libya's Representative Assembly as well as before the Libyan Senate, which existed on the eve of the revolution.

We remember very well those despicable people who were members of the Representative Assembly and Senate, who used to defend Italy's presence in Libya and used to work toward connecting Tripoli to Italy. The proof of this was that all communications, maritime cables, telephones, postal services, airlines, sea links, and commerce, as well as all other dealings, were connected to Rome. Italy was colonizing those who themselves were colonizing Libya and thereby it connected this colony with its capital.

This was the situation when the revolution took place and even now it is still difficult to cut off the thousands of maritime cables connecting Libya to Italy, the colonial power. However, we are seriously thinking of cutting them off. We do not want ourselves connected with the capitals of colonialism nor do we want to be connected with Europe at all. It is Europe that needs us, we do not need it. We are still going through a stage of development, during which we do not need Europe's complications and its complicated industrial and electronic industries. Europe is the one that needs us. We are thinking seriously of cutting off all communications that colonialism has established with our capital. Among these means are maritime cables, thousands of which connect Libya with Rome. Libya no longer has any interests in Rome.

We did not triumph against Italian colonialism and expel it by allying ourselves in World War II with the Allies, the Allies who reneged on this alliance. We have expelled it with revolution. Although Italy colonized this people when it was poor and unarmed, with time, this people, thanks to the revolution of its sons, was able to expel the Italians and send them back across the Mediterranean on the same ships they came on to colonize Libya. They were expelled to Italy on the same ships on which they came. This, brothers, means that peoples, however weak, small, or poor they may be, will win in the end against their colonizers, those coveting them, and against the tyrants.

Brothers... [cheers and chanting of slogans] Brothers, today we learn this lesson from history because today we are before a colonial power to which we are absolutely unmatched. This power wants to colonize this land. It wants to occupy this coast once again. But by observing this day and recalling the colonialism that we defeated on this day, remembering how we triumph, we are celebrating, singing, dancing, challenging, and chanting because we are free. We say that we have achieved this freedom though our will and through revolution. We are prepared to resort to such will once again.

Brothers, we are now called upon to face new aggression and new colonialist ambitions in our country. At this time we must rise, men and women, and be ready to face this aggression. Brothers, we must now undertake serious work in order to strengthen the defensive capabilities of the Libyan people to face the new ambitions. We must, brothers, head toward the coast in order to mine it, to fortify it, to militarize it, and to train for fighting over it as well as to defend it. We must, brothers, go from (Ras al-Jadir) to Tubruq; men and women must be mobilized through the battalions of the armed people and plant strategic mines along all Libyan shores as well as erecting defensive forticiations along these shores; we must arm all the towns and turn them into armed fortifications; we must train for the defense of these shores. We must not allow the United States, Italy, or any other power to gain a foothold on Libyan shores. We must, brothers, erect defensive lines and battle lines deep within, line after line. We must erect more trenches, fortifications, and barbed wires; plant more mines; and train ourselves to use arms, own weapons, and turn every house into a trench, every building into an armed fortification, and every town into a barrack.

Brothers, thousands of people have begun working on the coast. During the coming days we expect that thousands and thousands of armed people will join in — each one within the framework of the military unit that trained him. Units of the armed people will occupy their sectors along the coast and they will defend these positions and die in defense of them. We have to prevent the enemy from setting his foot on this free coast — this free land — this land over which the banners of freedom and dignity of the free Arab citizen wave, the banners of the Jamahiriyah — the revolution of the masses which has decided that it will never be defeated and will defend this free land to the last Libyan man and woman. [audience cheers]

When we say that we have to sing, dance, and fight, this, brothers, does not mean that Libya's military force or armed force is so powerful that it makes us overly confident, that we can sing and dance. I want to explain the meaning of this expression, so that no one can say — as some have — how could U.S. aircraft reach Tripoli or Bab al-Aziziyah? No one has said that they did not reach Tripoli or Bab al-Aziziyah. These aircraft may even reach Moscow. Their arrival at Tripoli or Bab al-Aziziyah is not important. This is because any air defenses in the world are estimated to take out 30 percent of an attacking force, and therefore it is inevitable that the rest will arrive at their targets. Despite the fact that those aircraft dropped their laser-guided bombs while they were over the sea and not over Bab al-Aziziyah

— but the important thing is the confrontation — whether the raiding aircraft reached their targets or not is not the issue; the issue is what we should do ourselves: Do we submit? Do we surrender? Do we fear? Do we flee? Or do we stand our ground, fight and challenge, and decide to die? This is the important thing.

Therefore, when I say to you, we must dance, sing, and fight, this does not mean that the enemy will not reach us, and that his power will not overcome us, and we can dance, sing, and fight. Therefore, we are singing, dancing, and fighting because we are safe from the power of the enemy.

I am telling you that anyone who has [changes thought] We... [changes thought] [audience chants slogans]

Let me explain this by saying: Anybody who possesses a great power might not need to sing, dance, or chant slogans because his power compensates for this, but anybody who faces a strong and powerful enemy such as we are now facing — the United States and NATO — there is no comparison between this force and our force; therefore, we need to sing, chant, dance, and fight because in doing so we compensate for any lack in our military power while confronting this enormous international force, and we compensate for the smallness of our population in confronting this force's army. This is our source of strength in the battle because if we do not sing, dance, and fight, or if we only fight, this means that we are afraid of this force and we have not used our effectiveness against it, or it has damaged us and paralyzed our ability to confront it and there is nothing before us but fighting and the sounds of the gun, the machine gun, and the tank. This force — the gun, the machine gun, and the tank — in reality does not meet the U.S. force of NATO force which is confronting the Warsaw Pact and the whole socialist community and the big Soviet Union; but the one who sings, dances, fights, and chants slogans is the one who challenges; he is the brave one; he is the one who is not concerned that his force is small and the enemy's force is large; he is not concerned that, afterward, the enemy will annihilate him, kill him, or defeat him; this does not concern him. What concerns him is to shout the challenge.

The proof of this is that he shows contempt, defies, resists, and fights; he sings, dances, chants, and fights. This is what we must do in the coming days. We must prepare ourselves to sing, chant, dance, and fight the great power, the power that has no comparison with us.

But at the same time we must understand... [changes thought] It must not be understood from this that there is no possibility of victory. On the contrary; I gave as a first example the fact that we finally triumphed over Italy which was then a great power, as America is now. Despite all that Italy did, it failed to liquidate this people. The Libyan people is still free and its population is now bigger. It still sings and celebrates. It still challenges Italy and those who are behind Italy. The United States is like the Italy of that time.

Even if the United States comes, even if it occupies this land, in the end we will triumph over it because this is our land, our right. We are more brave than the United States. Our soldiers are more courageous than U.S. soldiers, and our people is more brave than the people of the United States because our people is authentic while the U.S. people is a bastard people, without glory, without glory, history or past. It is not linked by a national or religious unity.

No matter what is said about us now we need to seek help in our authenticity, our nationhood, our Arab character, our civilization and our deeprooted glory, because all this represents ammunition in the battle to confront a power that does not possess this ammunition, this authenticity. We are the ones who possess ideals, the courage passed on by history. We are the teachers of the world. We taught the world about civilization in the Middle Ages. We are the ones who possess the eternal missions. We are the builders of civilization. All this is ammunition that makes us realize that whatever the power of the United States, we will triumph over it in the end, because we have authenticity, greatness, and great glory. History is witness to our heroic deeds and sacrifices. Even if we are not at this moment at the same military level as they are, we know that in the end we will triumph, given this authenticity, this greatness, this deep-rooted glory, our right to our land, and with the decision we have made to die.

Brothers, we must prepare ourselves, only prepare ourselves. We do not want to declare war, or to say that we have to prepare for attack, or what we should prepare for war. We must prepare ourselves for defense, and we must be determined to smash aggression.

We must resolve on this land, on this coast, that if an aggression is launched on this coast it will inevitably be destroyed and that we will inevitably trample American flags as we trampled the flags of Italy which were made of silk [cheers and applause] — as our fathers and forefathers trampled the flag of Rome which was made of silk — they trampled that flag with their bare feet. [cheers and applause] If the United States wants to set its dirty feet on this pure coast, we tell it today, and it must listen, that its feet will be burned.

We announce to the United States that we have decided to transform the Libyan coast into embers — into Hell. If the United States wants to occupy Libyan towns then it should know that during the coming days these towns will be transformed into fortresses of mighty, stubborn resistance. They will not be like the Arab towns that were invaded by the Israelis. There will be no women with their hands raised up high to shield themselves from the enemy's bayonets. They will not cry. They will not be afraid. There will be women who will raise their arms holding their rifles and machine guns. There will be women firing guns. There will be no crying, but resistance, fire and defiance!

The United States should know that Libyan towns are different from the Arab towns and should realize that these towns are more developed than the towns of Vietnam used to be, and that the Libyan coast will be more developed than the Vietnamese coast was. The United States should know that it will be facing a real problem from the Libyan coast. In this event, cowardly America will resort to the long stick of the coward, and this does not frighten us. No matter how long his stick may become a coward does not frighten anyone. Peoples are not afraid of a coward no matter how long his stick may be. The long stick of the coward

does not frighten us. If the United States strikes with its long stick, we will then use our special means, which are not aircraft carriers nor intercontinental missiles. We will then have the right to actually practice terrorism against the United States and against the U.S. presence everywhere. We have not practiced anything of the kind in the past. We were continuously opposed to terrorism and have condemned terrorism in the past. We are revolutionaries. We are fighters for the sake of our freedom and dignity, and defend our borders only. However, if the United States commits aggression, bypasses its limits and humiliates the Arab people represented by the Arab nation, the Libyan people, then we will open a new page in the confrontation with the United States. We will then turn into real terrorists. We will then declare that we are terrorists and will practice any kind of terror on the United States. We will terrorize the citizens of the United States and terrorize the U.S. presence everywhere. We will then have the right before the world, before the United Nations and before the Security Council to practice terrorism against the enemy who wants to bypass all limits, shows disdain of all international norms and laws, and wants to humiliate peaceful peoples and encroach upon them.

The first stage, brothers, is to declare with firmness, courage, and challenge that we will fight over the Libyan soil with bravery. We will fight over Libyan soil without respite, and we will deny the enemy the chance to put his foot on this coast. As for America, by God, if we had aircraft carriers and intercontinental missles, we would not hesitate to respond to it and strike its capital and its streets. We retain this right forever. However, today we are a small people that does not possess aircraft carriers or intercontinental missiles. We possess our right to defend our country. We have to become prepared, in the first stage, to fortify Libya and turn it into a fortress. We must make it impossible for the United States to put its dirty feet on this pure soil. The first thing we should do is not chant. Chants are not for now, they are for the time of work and struggle.

The first thing we should do is to divide the coastline into sectors where units of the militarized people will be sent. These units will carry out the fortification of these sectors, and they will be prepared to die for it. We declare before the world that we are prepared to fight, and we will raise large placards saying: O Americans! We are waiting for you, and so are the fish. We will say that when we have fortified this coastline, when we have planted large strategic minefields, built strong fortifications and armed the cities — then we will be prepared to sing, dance, and fight, and say: We are waiting for them, and so are the fish.

Brothers, the second stage will be when we are certain that the United States is prepared to continue with its encroachment, its tyranny, its unjustified aggression that is aimed at the homeland of the Jamahiriyah as well as at subjugating the Arab nation. If the United States continues in this manner, the second stage will be, after the mining, the planning for and the militarization of the Libyan shore as well as preparing it to be turned into a hell — fighting firmly over it with men and women. The second stage will be what I have already committed myself to before the world; what I had repeated in front of the Nonaligned Movement, before the representatives of more than 100 countries in Zimbabwe: I will leave Libyan soil and begin forming the international army that will finish off the U.S. empire not only in other parts of the world but in its own territory. The fighting will continue year after year until the empire of evil, aggression, the new fascist crusade, is finished off. Brothers, I can assure you that the only thing that frightens this arrogant empire and this new Satan is the international army, because it knows that its end will be the emergence of this phenomenon, the emergence of this international army, which I have committed myself to form and lead when things reach a head.

The United States, its National Security Council, and its analysts, know, however, the exact meaning of these words. This army is not the resistance army of Vietnam that put an end to the U.S. presence on Vietnamese land. It was not Libya that put an end to the U.S. presence, bases and allies on Libyan soil; it was not the resistance of Lebanon that liquidated the U.S. presence — the soldiers of its Navy and its ships — from Lebanese territory, from Lebanese beaches. This army will turn the whole world into a Vietnam; this army will turn the whole world into a Lebanon. This army will be in every part of the world, every U.S. presence will be a target, civilian or military, because the aim is to put an end to the United States as a colonizing empire that threatens the people, threatens peace, threatens mankind.

The Soviet Union is afraid of confronting the United States because it fears a world world — that the United States might not be defeated by the Soviet Union. If any country, on its own, cannot defeat the United States, the conclusion then is that we, mankind, must defeat the Devil. The conclusion is, out of necessity, that an international army will be established to put an end, on behalf of the Soviet Union, Grenada, Nicaragua, Libya, Palestine, Lebanon, Syria, South Africa, on behalf of all peoples confronting this obstinate enemy — on their behalf the international army will uproot this evil.

The aircraft carriers cannot confront the international army; intercontinental missiles cannot hunt one single squadron of the international army. The international army will not finish until the end of the world. It will be in every street, every forest, every shop, every house, every office, every plane, every ship. When time comes and the international army is established, the United States will be finished. It will be eradicated as an empire from the world.

The United States might be pushed toward this end because of its satanic policies that only serve Zionism. When we said that Reagan is Israel's rabid dog, this is because Reagan has no job but to use the United States to guarantee Israeli presence on Arab land. He does nto want to limit the battle between Arabs and Israelis, he does not want to limit the battle between Palestinians and Israelis, he does not want to adopt neutrality, he does not want respect for himself as a major power, he does not want to work for peace — he wants to use the force of the gigantic United States to confirm the Israeli presence on Arab land. He is pushed by hatred for the Arabs, he is pushed by feelings of anti-Semitism which run deep in his blood — feelings against the Arab Semitic nation. He is pushed by the crusading spirit: He hates Islam, he hates the Arabs, he hates the East; he seeks to destroy, he seeks to kill. His method is to terrorize us, to destroy us — his direct military intervention against any position that might represent a danger, in the future, against the

Israeli presence. Therefore, Reagan has deserved this adjective; that is, he is Israel's rabid dog because he acts insanely. Like a rabid dog, he does not think before acting.

When he attacks children with aircraft — attacks houses with aircraft, attacks streets in Tripoli and Banghazi with aircraft — even Hitler did not behave like that. Hitler was a war criminal, but he was not mad. This one is a war criminal and mad too; he works in Israel's interest. He is a mere dog of Israel. He wanted to avenge the Rome and Vienna operations — those were operations against the Israelis, carried out by the Palestinians against the Israelis. What has that dog got to do with those operations? He decided to avenge the Rome and Vienna operations in the interest of his masters — the Israelis. We want to point out to the American people themselves that such a policy leads to the abyss and danger of confrontation with the Arab nation and to the seeking of revenge [by the Arabs] against everything which is American. If I form an international army I swear that I will take revenge against everything which is American, and every American will pay the price.

But there is still an opportunity before the Americans. We do not care about life. We let their bombs drop on our heads and destroy our houses over our heads and therefore we no longer covet life. To hell with life and to hell with those who care about it and those who try to preserve it. And to hell with the United States. When we take revenge we do not think about life at all; we think only about revenge. [applause, cheers]

He is now facing a scandal similar to Watergate, which Nixon had to face. Now it has become apparent that all the talk you have heard on the radio and which was repeated by the Americans — it has become apparent now that the national security adviser of U.S. President Reagan prepared a plan which he outlined in a 3-page memorandum submitted to Reagan on 14 August, which Reagan signed — and they believe that it will remain secret. That memorandum said that we [the U.S.] should create a campaign of lies and misleading statements and launch it in the Western, U.S. and Arab media. You have heard this campaign on Egyptian radio and the radios of the rest of the lackeys around us, and you have heard it on London radio and the Voice of America, and you have seen it in the U.S. papers, and the Iraqi media was entrusted with broadcasting this plan — now they have been exposed. The 3-page plan that was signed by Reagan stated that we [the U.S.] should lie — create a plan of lies — against Libya and against Al-Qadhdhafi and say that Al-Qadhdhafi is facing opposition and that Al-Qadhdhafi's colleagues have turned against him, and that the Libyan people are demanding rice, flour, chocolates, and underwear which Al-Qadhdhafi has failed to provide, and that the Libyan people are attacking Al-Qadhdhafi and his revolution, and that they side with the United States for the sake of obtaining these goods. They say let Al-Qadhdhafi silence the Libyan people. They say that the Libyan people have begun to hate Al-Qadhdhafi, hate the revolution, hate dignity, freedom, and Arab unity and also Palestine, and love the United States. Why? Because money has become scarce or because there is a shortage of clothing. Let the Libyan people — they say — doubt. Al-Qadhdhafi has challenged us with the Libyan people, saying that the Libyan people — men and women — will fight on water and bread because they do not care about life and do not care about sweets or clothing — they say this is the plan, and every day the radios of Iraq and Egypt and the U.S. and Western radios talk about it, and it was published in the papers. They say that such things do exist, that the Libyan people are looking for food, clothing. They say that every Libyan is doubting his Libyan compatriot. They say that every Libyan is saying: Other Libyans are no longer with me as they look for food and clothing and want the United States. These are lies, as every Libyan knows what the other Libyans are doing. But when a Libyan hears such things on the radio he begins to believe that other Libyans have abandoned resistance, confrontation, dignity, and freedom — every Libyan doubts other Libyans — look at this plan! The plan says: We [the United States] tried assassination but that did not materialize; we tried to attack the military but that did not work; our aircraft have failed; our challenges have failed; the reactionary Arab regimes have failed while the revolution continues. We pinned our hopes on Numayri, and he has been toppled; we pinned our hopes on Al-Sadat, and he has failed. We pinned our hopes on the shah of Iran, and he has been toppled; we pinned our hopes on Haile Selassie, and he has failed; and so on and so forth — the rest of names on the list will eventually fall — the names of their lackeys around us on this or that side — their days are numbered. They [the United States] said that there was no alternative but to resort to lies — imagine, the president of the most powerful state, saying that they should resort to lies — he signed and endorsed this. He said: We resort to lies and say that Al-Qadhdhafi is facing a problem and that the Libyan people are facing a problem, and that the United States would attack and that we would strike at such and such a place.

I have told you from the very first day that you will be subjected to psychological warfare and asked you not to believe what you hear from London radio or the Voice of America, or what you read in the Western papers, or what you hear from the reactionary Arab radios. I have told you that they will try to sow doubt in your hearts and make you doubt your own capability.

We are well, our country is well, and we are brave. It is they who face an adverse situation because they have been defeated — defeated, crushed, disgraced, and lost before the world on all levels — politically, economically, and militarily. This despite their might and strength. Lately they have resorted to psychological warfare. Now there is a scandal in the United States. If there were a vital force in the United States that could salvage the U.S. reputation and save it from the mistakes of Reagan and his Zionist secretary of state and all his gang it would put them all on trial. This scandal is even dirtier than Watergate. The whole world is talking about this scandal in which Reagan is involved. Reagan has misled the American people and deliberately fed them false reports about Libya. You heard them allege after their failed aggression that fighting broke out with mutineering forces in Bab al-'Aziziyah. They [not further specified] brought a journalist from the Grand Hotel after he had sent a news dispatch; they brought him to Bab al-'Aziziyah and told him to have a look. Do you see any fighting in Bab al-'Aziziyah? Is there anything, they asked him. He said: I had my orders. That is the United States, the intelligence, not the U.S. intelligence. [sentence as heard] This is Reagan and his gang.

Even U.S. intelligence opposes such falsehoods. The United States is no longer credible before the world. It is not believed

even by its own people because of resorting to this method. The U.S. Government had charged this journalist with disseminating reports of this kind. I often heard them saying that Al-Qadhdhafi — didn't they say it to you; I was in Bab al-'aziziyah when they said it — Al-Qadhdhafi had gone to Yemen. Certainly you heard it in London [as heard]. We laughed at this report. We are here and we resist them and yet they claim that Al-Qadhdhafi has arrived in Yemen. They said that Al-Qadhdhafi's plane was seen in Greece or somewhere. Al-Shahhati, or someone from the People's Bureau for Foreign Liason, went to Greece. They said Al-Qadhdhafi is over Greece. They want to raise doubts in you. If Al-Qadhdhafi has gone to Yemen or to Greece it means that you are finished. But the fact is that I am among you. This was what had prompted me to address you on the radio and to dismiss their falsehoods. I, we, do not escape — they are the ones who escape. We fight to the end. This is not our character, nor is it that of our fathers and forefathers. [words indistinct drowned in cheers]

This is not the first time Reagan has lied to the U.S. people and deceived them. We would like to remind you once again of what [changes thought] Reagan announced years ago that there was a squad that Al-Qadhdhafi sent to the United States in order to kill Reagan. Up to now the entire world wonders about the fate of this squad and its whereabouts. We now tell the American people to ask Reagan and to question the vile devils once again and ask them: where is the squad that you said years ago that Al-Qadhdhafi had sent to kill you? Where is this information?

When he says that Libya is a terrorist and has carried out a terrorist action, it comes within the same plan, lies, deception, and fabrications. Even though Britain has prohibited Libyan airline flights, we are very happy that there are no more journeys to Britain. What would we want there? What is our interest in Britain to make us want to go there? We have gotten rid of it and its products. It is Britain that will be blockaded and it is Britain that has isolated itself. We have a future and the masses and the peoples are with us. It is these peoples that are going to triumph, and they are the ones that are going to lose and regret it one day when regrets will not do any good.

This action that has been carried out by Britain is in reality not surprising because Britain is a crusader state. It is just like the United States — a state that has a historical hatred for the Arabs. It is Britain that implanted the Zionist entity on Arab land. It is the one responsible for this historical crime. Britain is now a state that is very anti-Arab people, and very anti-Arab nation. It is just like the United States and has now become a mere follower, a follower of the United States and has lost any respect and balance.

So when the British government decided to stop the flights of the Libyan airlines, it became clear that the British paper *Newsline* had uncovered this scandal. The paper said that this was carried out according to a decision issued by a British court in a case based on what the agents of the defunct royal regime in Libya said — agents, who work for the British police amid uncertain circumstances. It added that Thatcher's decision to ban the Libyan airlines flights is based on imperialist hypocrisy that spans decades. Even while the flights of the Libyan airlines were banned, the government closes its eyes to the fact that many airlines smuggle arms for regimes that are pro-imperialist, such as South Africa, Israel, Indonesia, and Chile.

This British paper revealed that the decision of Britain to ban Libyan airlines flights is based on the report of a Libyan spy who works for the British police and is an agent of the defunct royal era.

The paper ridicules the British Government, which adopts this decision based on this trivial foundation. Obviously, this is Britain's hatred for the Libyan people and for the Arab nation. In reality, these countries have become morally debased, morally backward. They have manipulated the situation through a crusading spirit and hatred. Therefore, we should be aware of them and prepare ourselves to confront them because they are motivated by hatred. They seek to annihilate the Arabs, annihilate the Semites, annihilate Islam and destroy the complete foundation. These countries do not want the Middle East to wake up and become industrialized, to become electronic or to invade space. Now they are talking about the emergence of Islam, the emergence of pan-Arabism, the emergence of the Middle East. Imagine, therefore, that there are no justifications, the stories of airlines, the stories of explosives, terrorism — this is all lies.

The essential motivation is a crusading hatred on the part of the imperialist capitalist in Western Europe and the United States, a rooted hatred against the Middle East. This is what makes us, the Arabs, the non-Arabs, the Chinese, and others, compelled to establish one front against this danger which is aimed against the entire Middle East. If Islam is the target, all Islamic peoples should form one front, if pan-Arabism is the target, the Arab nation should form one front. If the Middle East is the target all the East should form one wall of resistance against this enemy. The matter is now up to Italy.

I am not now talking to the president of state or republic, no flattery and no diplomacy. First of all, Italy knows that relations of friendship exist between our countries: Their companies are cashing in billions, Italian diplomatic-level attitudes toward Arab matters are very good, even the Italian intelligence services are embarrassed about the Zionist and U.S. interference in Italy's affairs. There are friends on the official level; I am talking about the official level. We, as Arabs, have friends [word indistinct, while the Italian people is crushed, it is exploited, it is enslaved by the capitalist institutions, by the United States. The Italian people and the Italian youth consider their country a colony since World War II. The people consider themselves a U.S. colony.

One day we will see a new Garibaldi, not to [word indistinct] Italy, but this time to liberate Italy from U.S. bases. We will then be their base of support for the Italian youth and people to liberate Italy from U.S. dominance. Italy now represents a real danger against you brothers, Italy is now [words indistinct]. Italy is now the base of U.S. official terrorism, the state that is sheltering the U.S. 6th Fleet. The fleet departs from Italy to destroy our houses and cities, this, the state's enemy number one. I am not interested in flattery or any interests between our countries if this hides the real dangers represented and manifested by Italy. Italy of the year 1911, Italy of the year 1986, Italy of 1986 is the same Italy of 1911. Grasiani's campaign which departed in 1911 is the same

one being launched now in 1986. We are not children, we can compare 1911 with 1986. Italy must understand that it is taking a hostile attitude toward the Libyan people.

Italy is still a colonialist state. It shelters U.S. bases aimed against the Libyan people. The agreement between Italy and the United States, along with NATO, is not aimed against the Libyan people, it is aimed against the Warsaw Pact. The Italian people should judge its successive governments and should tell them that the U.S. bases in Italy are basically not aimed against the Libyan people but against the Warsaw Pact. U.S. forces in Italy are there to oppose the Warsaw Pact.

It was out of fear of communism, fear of the Warsaw Pact, of the Soviet Union, and in the interests of defending the West that Italy accepted joining NATO and establishing U.S. bases on its land.

But now these bases have become a source of aggression against the Libyan people. This means that Italy has accepted these bases of aggression against the Libyan people. Italy is indebted to us because of the black colonial era. The Libyan people demands revenge. Italy took thousands of Libyans prisoner, men and women, and transferred them to Italy. Where are they? We are now asking for them. Where, even, are their tombs? And their children, their descendants?

Italy had destroyed our land, which is still planted with mines. Let it come and remove these mines. After having refused to disavow the ugly crime, Italy refused to show the film "Umar al-Mukhtar." Italy has now refused to show the film "Umar al-Mukhtar" because Italy is sympathetic to the fascist era. The film "Umar al-Mukhtar" exposes fascism and Italian pre-fascist colonialism. Italy has sympathy and so is accused of being fascist, colonialist. Why should it not show the film "Umar al-Mukhtar?" Let the Italian people hear this. Why does it not compensate the Libyan people? Why did Adenauer compensate the Israelis for the Nazi era? Is this because the West is allying itself with the Israelis against the Arabs? Or is it because of an alliance of the Christians with the Jews against Islam?

If the European states perpetrated crimes against these peoples and must then pay compensations, why did West Germany compensate, during the Adenauer era, the Israelis for what Hitler and Nazi Germany did to the Israelis? This is a precedent we stand by. Italy must therefore compensate us for the fascist and colonial eras. As long as Italy does not do this, [words indistinct]. We will never accept that U.S. forces move from Italy for aggression against our country.

If U.S. forces move from Italy against our country, then Italy will be considered to be the number 1 aggressor state, and we would then direct all military acts of violence against it. Let Italy understand: We will attack any land from where forces hostile to us move, if we can do this.

Italy is to blame for the destruction it inflicted on our country and the price of colonialism must be paid so that it may not be repeated. Yes, a price must be paid for colonialism so that it may not be repeated — so that it may not be repeated again in the world. If Italy fails to take positive positions on these two grave points: making its country a base for U.S. forces for aggression against Libya, and its obduracy in not paying compensation for the losses and damage it inflicted during the colonial period, I tell you the Libyans who have suffered — all the Libyans have suffered from Italian colonialism; every Libyan family has suffered from Italian colonialism: he who has not been killed by Italy was killed by Italian mines. The Libyans must be ready to exact revenge, individually and in groups, not on behalf of the Libyan state — no, never — but on behalf of every family, every individual: Anyone whose grandfather had been taken prisoner by the Italians must look for an Italian and take him prisoner until they tell him where the body of his grandfather is, and he is entitled to this before the world [chanting]. Libyans would then be permitted to exact revenge on anything Italian.

This means that we will enter a very bad stage in relations across the Mediterranean. Unless Italy gives up its intransigence and proves that it has renounced the fascist and colonialist era [words indistinct] the Libyan people, and unless it puts an end to military aggression from its territory against Libyan territory — unless Italy does so then it has not yet disavowed the fascist era and colonialist Italy, and we would therefore regard it as still being the (?fasict) Italy.

If the European countries are allied with Italy and wish to defend it, then the European countries must understand this fact — to convince Italy to compensate the Libyan people for the losses it incurred so that colonialism will not [words indistinct] once again. Colonialism must pay the price so that it will not recur in the world. The European countries, before participating with Italy in defense or in aggression or in defending Italy, must realize the facts of the situation in Italy — namely, that the U.S. bases on Italian territory are now being used for aggression against the Libyan people, threatening its independence, and terrorizing it. If the European countries agree that Italy can be used by U.S. forces and bases in order to terrorize and destroy the Libyan people if they accept this, then they must bear the responsibility. They will all be regarded as being responsible.

For our part, we can also deal with them in our own way. But to say that they defend Italy without knowing is wrong; they must understand the reason. They must understand why we attack Italy when we do so. We attack it because it has turned its land into a base for aggression. Italy must be ashamed of its aggression against Libya in 1911, its [words indistinct] the Libyans, its occupation of their land, and its intransigence over paying compensations. After doing all that it committed another aggression this century. It receives U.S. aircraft carriers and the 6th Fleet and allows them to be refueled, to be ready, and to carry out exercises as well as to carry out landing maneuvers on the Sicilian coast so that they will be able to make landings on the Libyan coasts. Italy is now a base of aggression. Italy must understand this; [words indistinct] the common interests between us. There are no common interests. Our interest is that they should respect us, adopt a neutral stand, [words indistinct] we are not in need of their electronics — to hell with it; we are not in need of ther technology — to hell with it. [words indistinct] no aviation, no navy, no tourism, no [word indistinct] no rice, and no shit on their face.

The European countries that reduced the staffs of the Libyan people's bureaus and banned arms sales to Libya are unjust; they are unjust governments that mislead their people and world opinion. No European country has a justification to take any steps against Libya. Libya is 100 percent wronged; Libya has been persecuted; they attacked it and tried to humiliate it and terrorize it. This is a terrorist action committed by Western Europe. Western Europe is hypocritical; it speaks to the United States with one voice and to us with another. I do not care for diplomatic language. I [words indistinct] before its peoples and its masses and our own masses. Hypocritical Western Europe took measures against Libya, such as the reduction of the Libyan people's bureaus. Britain banned the airlines; sales of arms to Libya have been banned. Why is this? What is the reason? No European country has any evidence against Libya. Why do they take such measures? We reject these measures on the grounds that they are unjust and a kind of collective official terrorism against this people.

We (?mention) Western Europe [words indistinct] they say, let us cooperate with you. [words indistinct] we are not in need of them. Otherwise they should say and declare that we are under U.S. terror, and so we are compelled to apply these sanctions [words indistinct] in the United Nations.

Unless they admit this we tell them: produce any evidence against Libya and then we would allow you to take these measures against this small nation.

Look at this collective official terror. Western Europe adopts unjust measures without justification.

We are not aware of the events of which they are talking; we do not know anything about them. We, too, ask for evidence of these events, and we say: Who blew up the night club? Who blew up the U.S. airplane? Who attacked... [changes thought] even the Palestinians who attacked Rome and Vienna... [changes thought] we do not know to which Palestinian organization they belong. We know that some Palestinian organizations or some sons of Sabra and Shatila exacted revenge themselves on the Israelis. We do not know who undertook these operations. How can they punish us, not knowing who the culprit is.

Well, if a Libyan undertook this act then let them show him to the world and try him. If it transpired that such a Libyan were an official sent out by the Libyan state then the Libyan state would assume its responsibility. If we undertake an action we assume responsibility for it. If we were to engage in terrorism we would declare so and we would announce any act of terrorism. But we have not undertaken this so far. This would be undertaken by the internationalist army if they were to continue their high-handedness and their attempts to humiliate us.

Let the foreign and Western ambassadors hear and report to their governments. Every European state ought to show the world any evidence it holds justifying any measure against Libya; otherwise such a measure would be considered unjust. Libya would then be able to take an unjust measure and not be held accountable for it. We could close any embassy and expell any ambassador. Why? According to our whims. They have done these things whimsically. Why did you do these things? They say: Well, it was a whim. Well, we too can expell ambassadors; we can take away their cars; we can prevent them from walking in the streets. Why? Well, it was a whim, we could say. You also have taken measures against our country without any justification, whimsically. On the other hand, you could say: The United States has ordered us to do this; Libya has been wronged, and it was the United States that ordered us to do this. In this case we would consider you U.S. colonies, and we would ally ourselves with you to struggle against the United States.

We told them: We are for any international action against terrorism. Libya is a state against terrorism, ready to contribute with the states of the world to fighting terrorism. If they consider Palestinian action terrorism, well then, resolve the Palestinian question. If the action of black Americans is terrorism, well then, resolve the problem of black Americans. resolve the question of the dispersed nation of American Indians; resolve the problem of the Kurds, the Kurdish nation; resolve the problems of the African peoples, South Africa, Namibia; hands off the Lebanese people, the Lebanese land.

Well, we sit down and discuss these issues. What is the cause of terrorism? They are the ones who have the Red Brigades, the Basques, the thing in Germany — I do not know what it is called; they have the Irish Army, the Red Army; they have Direct Action; all these organizations exist among them. They are the ones who (?created) terrorism. We are people struggling for independence. Libya is defending its independence, the unity and honor of the Arab nation; Palestine is defending its freedom and independence; a people which wants to recover its farms and homes taken by the Israelis with the help of the West. Iran is defending itself. The African people are defending their freedom. The blacks are defending their right to their land in South Africa and in Southwest Africa. Is this terrorism? These are struggling people.

They are the ones who commit terrorism. The Europeans are the ones who commit terrorism, and they are the ones who sponsor the Arab terrorist organizations among us. There are anti-Syrian terrorist organizations in West Germany, France, and Italy. These countries sponsor anti-Syrian terrorist organizations, and these terrorists hasten to condemn Syria. They murder the innocent. A bus full of passengers — they blow it up. A bus full of military college students — they blow it up. A factory — they blow it up. A military barracks — they blow it up. Where does terrorism come from? It comes from Europe. Europe [words indistinct] terrorism. Europe sponsors the Muslim Brotherhood, sponsors the CIA agents who are the Muslim Brotherhood, and sponsors all those who escape and run away, who were part of the royal and fascist eras toppled in the arab homeland.

These people — they are not people. They are states that are obstinate and need someone to make them understand, otherwise they need a knock on the head [words indistinct]. Western Europe. They sponsor terrorism against us, then they say to us, you are terrorists! There are Libyan terrorists in West Germany, in Italy, in Britain, and in the United States. The ones you caught in the apartment building and slaughtered, were they not trained in the United States [terrorist caught in Tripoli last year and executed]? Did they not bring explosives from the United States? Is that not terrorism? They want us to keep quiet about their

scandals and crimes. We are not afraid of them. Raspberry to them.

Add to that, the fact that we are not the police. Those who pretend to combat terrorism, let them combat terrorism.

The peoples will gain their independence. Their borders should be respected; their waters should be respected. The Gulf of Sidra is part of Libya, not part of the United States. This is an injustice, an aggression. What do they think after 100 countries recognized the Gulf of Sidra as being part of Libya. [words indistinct] the United Nations recognized that the Gulf of Sidra is part of Libya. They are still committing aggression against it, and they say it is an international gulf.

They combat terrorism! The whole world combats terrorism, and we are with it. As for Libya, it is not responsible for the lives of Americans. We are not international police, and we are not an insurance company. If Reagan, Thatcher, or any such dog dies, we are not an insurance company with which the lives of the Americans or English are insured. (?They think), if Reagan dies, then Libya should pay the price. If Libya is an insurance company that insures the lives of Americans, then they should come to us, and then we will pay the price when one of them dies. If they fall on their heads, why should Libya pay the price? Is Libya an insurance company for U.S. aircraft? They think that if the United States wants to protect its aircraft, then this would require an agreement with Libyan intelligence. All right; Let them make an agreement with Libyan intelligence. If Libyan intelligence agrees to become responsible for protecting U.S. aircraft — but there is no agreement specifying that Libya protects U.S. aircraft or the U.S. interests, or U.S. embassies.

This is an injustice. These are very feeble justifications. This is a crusade and an aggression against the Arab nation, Islam, and the East. This is neocolonialism and imperialism, and an attempt to control the oil deposits and the Bab al-Mandeb Straits, the Hormuz straits, the Suez Canal, and Gibraltar — the entire region, and it moves gradually toward the Soviet Union to destroy it. The Soviet Union is the one who pays the price at the end. If the United States vanquishes us and the other peoples, the ultimate target is the Soviet Union. Therefore, it is in the interest of the Soviet Union to defend the frontlines, because there is a mutual enemy crawling toward the Soviet Union.

Before the revolution, when the United States occupied the Libyan coast and established five military bases there, that was not against Libya, because Libya was in the hands of the United States, but that was aimed at using the position of Libya against the Soviet Union. Now the United States wants to return again to Libya in order to use it against the Soviet Union. Because of this the struggle between us and the Soviet Unicn is a joint struggle against the United States.

We are extremely sorry that the leader of the Soviet Union is still relying on Hitler number two, and wants to meet with him. We condemn this meeting. In the name of all the peoples who fight against imperialism, we declare that this meeting between Gorbachev and Reagan will lead to nothing, that it is a meeting that will fail even before it is held. Even before this meeting is held we are convinced that it will be a failure whose price will be paid by the peoples friendly to the Soviet Union. This meeting is aimed at hurting the credibility of the Soviet Union, and making the friends of the Soviet Union, and friends of friends of the Soviet Union, doubt the credibility of the Soviet Union.

We say to our friend the Soviet Union that imperialism is conspiring against you and against your friends. Something might happen to Libya and then be attributed to this meeting, so that we will interpret the aggression againstus, if it happens again, to be the result of the meeting in Iceland, as when the aggression took place against us and imperialism gave us the impression that the aggression against Libya last April was because of the summit.

Where did they meet?

[Unidentified individual] In Geneva.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] In Geneva between Gorbachev and Reagan. We know that Gorbachev does not plot against his friends, and that he is an honest friend of the Arabs — the Soviet Union is an honest friend of the Arabs. However, imperialism wants to involve Gorbachev because he harbors good intentions toward peace. Imperialism wants to exploit this and transform it into a weak point in the Soviet Union and in Gorbachev himself. As a matter of fact, the ordinary citizen how has a question mark before him about the credibility of the friends of the Arabs, not because these friends are not honest in their friendship but because imperialism has conspired agianst the Soviet Union and created doubts about the Soviet Union among the friends of the Soviet Union.

We condemn the upcoming meeting. And because Gorbachev is a man of peace he should not shake hands with the war criminal and child-killer, the rabid dog of Israel, the enemy of peoples, the enemy of humanity, the enemy of peace — Reagan, the warmonger. It is not becoming for anyone to shake hands with Hitler, Hitler number two. When Gorbachev shakes hands with Reagan he is shaking hands with Hitler. This is the view of the peoples, the view of the revolutionaries in the world, the view of the universal and international front, the view of the revolutionary pan-Arab forces, the view of the liberation forces throughout the world, the view that I am expressing now about the coming summit. We declare profound regret that Gorbachev accepts to meet Hitler, the child-killer and war criminal.

We also declare beforehand that this meeting will not produce anything but harm to the credibility of the Soviet Union, more skepticism in the Soviet Union, more plotting against the Soviet Union, and more schism between the Soviet Union and its friends. It will be another gain for imperialism in its plotting against the Soviet Union and the cause of liberation in the world. We salute the European peoples and even the U.S. people because these peoples are on our side. They have staged demonstrations against their governments. They look up to the Green Book and to the final liberation.

We will defeat imperialism with its new generations of men and women; with this generation, which is seeking to liberate itself from imperialist establishments, from capitalist establishments. The youth of Italy and the Italian people are with us. The U.S.

youth and the U.S. people are with us; the white, the black, and the red. The peoples of Western Europe are all with us. Every day you read the letters addressed to me from the citizens of all these countries. We will defeat them with their own citizens. These peoples are with us. We will defeat them by our theory and by the fundamental solutions that we put forward. We will defeat them by our thoughts. At that time their weapons will become mere rusted iron. We invade the minds, and if they invade our land, we invade their thoughts, we enlighten their thoughts. We wash the thoughts of their youth and rid them of the rot of capitalism. Those who support me in the United States now amount to more than those who support Reagan. The European peoples support us and do not support their governments. The Italian people support (?their government), support our stands. They write on the walls: We support Al-Qadhdhafi, we support Libya, we want Al-Qadhdhafi as leader, we want Jamahiriyah, we want a revolution like the Libyan revolution. The Italians write these sentences on the walls in their streets. [chants]

We want the West European governments to [word indistinct] the government of Greece, the government of Malta and the government of Austria. These governments are Western, and some are members of NATO, like Greece, but all are governments that stem from the people, from the masses, which express the interest of their masses. They have established good strong relations with us and the Arabs, and now Greece has priority, Malta has priority, and Austria has priority. As to the rest, they are all on the black list until they review all their shameful terrorist stands against the Libyan people.

Dear brothers, we do not stop at applauding and cheering, and forget what we have said. What I have said today, tomorrow and the day after tomorrow turns into action, turns to sweat and could at times of need, turn into blood. [words indistinct] We stand here with only the sea behind us. As the Jordanians say: There is no going from this place, after this line, there is nowhere to go. Now we stand with nothing behind us but the [words indistinct]. In front of us is the water and behind us is the land. We intentionally celebrated this anniversary of the elimination of the traces of Italian colonialism in the city of Surt, on the shore of Surt city, because this has significance. First, this place is the heart of Libya. This is also a place that Italy stepped on and wanted to [words indistinct] of Libya. But all the Libyans, from the west, the east and the south, gathered in Al-Qardhabiyah and destroyed the campaign of [name indistinct] which formerly split Libya into two parts, and tried to destroy Libya totally. They used to believe that 1915 was the year of decisive victory, because they massed their force in Surt and staged a huge campaign southward in order to split Libya into two. But the Libyans were the ones who (?foiled) the campaign at Al-Qardhabiyah in 1915 and destroyed this campaign. The Italians fled and drowned in the sea and they began to run to [words indistinct] on their feet out of fear. And the ones who felt fear threw themselves into the sea and died. We took their cannons in Al-Qardhabiyah and their vehicles and weapons as the spoils of war because all Libyans were united in this battle.

This was the battle of national unity, the battle of Al-Qardhabiyah, a decisive war that Italy knows very well. It is recorded in history with letters of light and fire, with blood, the blood of our fathers and grandfathers. We are here in Surt marking this anniversary in order to recall the picture of Italian colonialism that has begun to renew itself in 1986, because the same military campaigns that set out from Italy to this place are now setting out in the name of the U.S. 6th Fleet and want to reach this place once again. But now we must fortify this place. If in the past we destroyed aggression in Al-Qardhabiyah, the next time we will destroy them on the beach. We will even deprive them of reaching this place. Forward! The struggle continues until victory. [cheering and applause]

Al-Qadhdhafi, Jallud Attend Celebrations

LD071936 Tripoli JANA in English 1836 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] The Gulf of Sidra, Safar 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution, the leader of victory and defiance attended this evening the massive people's celebrations (?here at) the Gulf of Sidra — the gulf of victory and defiance — to commemorate the 16th. anniversary of the eviction of the remnants of the Italian colonialism from the Libyan Arab land.

This big people's exhibition was attended by Staff Major 'abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud.

On the arrival of the leader of the revolution to the place of the celebration, the masses joined solidly with him loudly chanting 'long live the Great Al Fatih revolution' which had liberated the will of the Libyan Arab people from all its chains and made it head towards building, construciton and establish the new civilization of the Arab land which it cleared from U.S. and British military bases and smashed for ever the feeble thrones of the abolished era.

Masses Celebrate Anniversary

LD072318 Tripoli JANA in English 1635 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 3, al Tomor 7, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The masses of the basic people's congress and the international congress have placed in Tripoli this morning a wreath of flowers at the historical monument of the martyrs in Al-Hani battle. This comes in the midst of the people's celebrations in the 16th revenge feast on the occasion of expelling the remnants of the invading italians.

On this occasion a massive people's celebration has been conducted in which groups of art school have participated in addition to the buds, cubs and arms of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution together with the groups of people's arts in Tripoli.

The combatants laid a wreath of flowers at the above monument to commemorate this battle of jihad (holy war) conducted by the Libyan Arab people against the invading Italians. Also, they recited the chapter of Al-Fateha from the Holy Koran to bless the souls of the martyrs. Meanwhile, the assembled masses chanted in support of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution which has scored a victory expelling the remnants of the invading Italians from the Libyan Arab soil.

The masses of the basic people's congress in the municipality branch of Ain Zalah [name as received] in Tripoli have celebrated in this feast placing a wreath of flowers at the historical monument of Ain Zalah martyrs.

The speakers have stressed the greatness of this occasion made immortal by our forefathers baptizing it with their blood while repulsing the Italians, the invaders.

In their chants, the masses have reiterated their resolve the repulse all schemes and conspiracies that are directed against the people's power and their revolutionary choices. They stress that they are on the standby to defend the civilized gains brought about by Great Al-Fatih Revolution.

JANA Lauds Anniversary

LD071910 Tripoli JANA in English 1748 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 3, Al Tomor 7, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Basic People's Congresses, national and international congresses on the land of the Great Al Fatih together with all the free people of the world celebrate today — Tuesday — the 16th anniversary of the revenge feast of expelling the remnants of the fascist Italian invaders from the Libyan Arab soil thanks to the Great Al Fatih revolution which liberated the will of the homeland from all its chains amongst which were the remnants of the fascist invaders who used to form a fifth column. Their existence symbolised the brutal ugly crimes and massacres the invaders committed during their colonial occupation of Arab Libya since al Tomor Month — October 1911.

JANA's editor greeted this anniversary by confirming that the revenge feast embodies the victory of the Libyan Arab People's will and determination, which was freed by the Great Al Fatih which smashed the thrones of the abolished monarchy era. That monarchy that laid its sympathies with remnants of the invader and had enabled them to continue their colonial role and rob the wealths of the people, looting its resources, controlling its destinies and sucking its sources of its well being.

In a commentary today, he said: "Our people's celebrations with the free people of the world of this anniversary has deep meanings in reminding nations that the Italian invasion of Libya and the imposition of direct colonial rule on its Arab people for 35 years was a barbarous savage invasion. This people fought a bitter struggle and offered more than half of its enemy successive caravans of martyrs and will never forget those dark years of despotism, tyranny and the catastrophic destructive sabotage inflicted by the Italian invaders which regretable secrets still draw the attention of historians, research and documentation centres, authors and journalists".

"People's masses in Libya and in the Arab homeland will never forgive or forget the 700,000 martyrs who were brutally executed on the hands of the invaders in the concentration camps because they had risen to defend their country, the honour of their dignity, religion, language, inheritence, culture and their nation's history".

He added: "Our Libyan Arab people had scored on the 7th of al Tomor — October 1970 another victory in the battles for liberty the Great Al Fatih Revolution had fought under the leadership of the revolutionary thinker Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi who crowned the struggle of the forefathers and ancestors by unleashing the revolution and consolidating the freedom of the Libyan Arab people, by confirming its liberty, Arabism and religion after it had offered caravans of martyrs and had suffered bitter hardships, need and abject poverty under invaders' despotism and the might of the reactionary authority and its tyranny and treachery".

He said: "The 7th al Tomor — October — will remain one of the decisive immortal days in the history of nations' struggle that was embodied by the will of the Libyan Arab people as a bright victory thanks to the revolution and its leader who always stress the greatness of sacrifices our people offered for the sake of liberty".

He confirmed: "On this day we are inspired by our past struggle to make, from our material and moral strength, our aspired future. We will increase our insistance and determination to combat our enemies — imperialists, Zionists, racists, agent reactionaries until the final victory is ours and the pan-Arab unity is established".

He said that the Libyan Arab people, which courageously had confronted the invaders and had defeated the forces of the most viscious fascist imperialist power on the face of the earth then, today continues its confrontation and challenge the most formidable imperialist forces on the face of the earth inflicting on it material and moral defeats and at the same time it continues its revolutionary role in instigating the peoples of the world to destroy the American empire of evil which aims at the freedom of mankind by setting a broad front that includes all the forces of liberation to confront a U.S. imperialist front and who ever goes around its orbit.

KUNA Reports Protest to UN Over U.S. 'Interference'

LD072051 Kuwait KUNA in English 1904 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] United Nations, Oct 7 (KUNA) — Libya urged the U.N. secretary-general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, Tuesday to fully assume his responsibilities to establish peace and security in the Mediterranean region.

In a letter addressed to the U.N. chief the Libyan permanent representative to the U.N., 'Ali al-Turayki, accused the U.S. of intervening in the internal affairs of Libya, endeavouring to disrupt its stability and security and escalating tension in the Mediterranean region.

"Your assumption of the responsibilities placed on you by the Charter has become more imperative and urgent than at any time in the past," he said.

Al-Turayki said it has become clear from the statements of the U.S. Administration that it has misled world public opinion through the use of the American press for the purpose of attaining its goals of committing military aggression against Libya.

Al-Turayki reiterated his country's desire for dialogue, the solution of problems by peaceful means and the taking of all possible action to put an end to the state of deterioration deliberately created by the U.S. Administration in the Mediterranean region.

MOROCCO

King Receives U.S. Official Bearing Reagan Message

LD071756 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II, may God grant him victory, received, in the presence of His Royal Highness the Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed, at the Royal Court in Rabat, Mr Clarence J. Brown, the American deputy secretary of commerce. During this meeting the American assistant of trade conveyed a private message from President Ronald Reagan to his majesty the king.

The audience was attended by the U.S. Ambassador in Rabat, Thomas Nassif.

SUDAN

Official on Relief Organizations' Contacts With SPLA

JN071113 Khartoum SUNA in English 1042 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, Oct. 7 (SUNA) — The military governor of the Upper Nile Region (Simon Manang) described the contacts made by the relief organizations with Garang's movement, concerning the transporting of relief supplies to the south, as a flagrant intereference in Sudan's internal affairs and as a recognition by these organizations of Garang's aggressive movement.

(Manang) also described the delay of (Rainbow) operation for transporting relief supplies to the south as not serious, adding that he touched this during his meetings with some officials of these organizations.

(Manang), in a speech published by the daily *Al-Usbu'*, today, appealed to the government to depend on itself and to carry on its responsibilities towards the citizens by adopting operation of the transporting relief supplies to the south. Security in the Upper Nile Region is stable, (Manang) affirmed.

TUNISIA

Paris LE FIGARO Interviews Prime Minister Sfar

PM071428 Paris LE FIGARO in French 4-5 Oct 86 p 3

[Interview with Tunisian Prime Minister Rachid Sfar by Pierre Branche in Tunis — date not given]

[Text] [Branche] You have just drawn up a voluntarist economic policy and there seems to be agreement that this is a step in the right direction. Why did it take so long to diagnose the problem when it was obvious?

[Sfar] Yes, you are right, the Tunisians had observed a deterioration in the situation. But, on the one hand, the scale of the deterioration in the terms of trade was greater than expected and, on the other hand, those responsible at the time were anxious not to introduce reforms which would clearly not be popular. These are the two factors which explain the delay in taking certain steps. We can say that a few rather precious months have been lost. But we have prevented a serious situation for Tunisia in the sphere of its overseas finances.

[Branche] Are you not afraid of being unpopular?

[Sfar] We are firmly convinced that when the Tunisians know about the situation and when they feel that the sacrifices they are being asked to make will be spread out as fairly as possible, they are sensible enough to do their duty. Moreover, before increasing some prices we took a series of steps to support the poorest people. [Branche] Surely there is a limit to the struggle against corruption if it is not to permanently upset the running of the machine?

[Sfar] President Bourguiba is trying to get us used to the rotation of officials. The struggle against corruption is seen as an action which strengthens the state. The people do not tolerate dishonesty. And the president, who is an example of integrity, cannot allow all that he has built to be threatened by the behavior of a minority who are seeking dishonest gains. There is an important parallel between democracy and honesty. You cannot ask people to accept austerity while tolerating misuse of power. But we must avoid giving the impression that we are falling into a different kind of abuse of power, that we are calmly carrying out a kind of witch-hunt by strengthening control structures. In the future we will try to prevent corruption to avoid having to punish people.

[Branche] Surely there is reason to fear that in the November parliamentary elections there will be criticism of the problems the opposition has in expressing its views and also of the legality of the election?

[Sfar] The multiparty system is taking its first steps in our country although we had a multiparty tradition during the liberation struggle. To some extent we had to get over our teething troubles. When you examine our present system you have to place it in the context of a country which is consolidating its institutions. It is in this context that you have to examine the question of freedom of speech and of the press. The press has developed greatly in recent years and every time it broke the rules and the law it deliberately ran the risk of sanctions. In this case officials were not detained but the publications were suspended. This is the price to be paid for learning certain traditions.

With regard to the imminence of the elections, it is a coincidence that some newspapers are still under suspension. If you look at some of the articles which were written, these newspapers knew that they were heading for suspension. And — as I said to some officials — some newspapers tried to be suspended. However, with regard to the campaign on radio and television, applications must be submitted in accordance with the law. The information minister's decisions apply to all parties, including the majority Destourian Socialist Party. I think that in 1981 we had pluralist elections and there was no dispute over the use of the media. The

parties will be on an equal footing for the elections. The government will obey the law. The electoral code is modern, pluralist, and extremely democratic.

[Branche] In the recent past the university has been a hotbed of opposition and a window on the troubles which affect young people and the teaching staff. Do you think you can find a permanent remedy to this situation?

[Sfar] The university is Tunisia's darling. The government gives it a good budget. We would like to hope that the teachers and the young people — our hope for the future — will help us overcome the conflicts in this institution. There are a few extremist minorities who sometimes behave violently. They terrorize the large silent majority who would like to work and prepare to shoulder responsibility in the future. The government will strive to help the university overcome these problems and prepare the country's future calmly and energetically.

DJIBOUTI

Iraqi Delegation Arrives, Discusses Cooperation

EA052058 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali 1645 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The deputy chairman of the revolutionary Command Council of Iraq, Mr 'Izzat Ibrahim, arrived in Djibouti today for a 36-hour official visit to the country. [passage omitted]. The leader from Iraq will hold talks with Djibouti leaders, especially with President Hasan Gouled Aptidon. The deputy chairman of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council, Mr 'Izzat Ibrahim and the prime minister of Djibouti, Mr Barkat Gourad Hamadou, held a meeting at the VIP lounge of Djibouti airport. This afternoon, the Iraqi leader paid a courtesy call on the president of the Republic of Djibouti, Al-Haji Hasan Gouled Aptidon. The 1-hour meeting was also attended by the prime minister of the republic and the minister for foreign affairs and cooperation, Mr Moumin Bahdon Farah. Later, the Iraqi Government delegation led by Mr 'Izzat Ibrahim and a delegation of the government of Djibouti held a meeting at the presidency. The meeting discussed the existing cooperation between the Republic of Djibouti and the Republic of Iraq. The meeting was co-chaired by the president of the Republic of Djibouti and the deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq, Mr 'Izzat Ibrahim. The Iraqi leader is accompanied by a high-powered delegation, including the minister of agriculture and the minister of state for foreign affairs. The purpose of the visit is to improve relations between the two countries. [passage omitted]

UGANDA

Persons Arrested for Coup Plot Appear in Court

EA072302 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] The three ministers and 17 other people arrested last week have appeared before Kampala chief magistrate, Mr Aloysius Liiga, charged with treason. The ministers are of commerce, Mr Evaristo Nyanzi; of energy, Dr Andrew Lutakome Kayiira; and of environment protection, Dr David Lwanga. Out of the 20 accused, three did not appear before the chief magistrate, Mr Aloysius Liiga. They are: former vice president, Paulo Muwanga, Joseph (Kiyabogu), a businessman, and Anthony Ssekweyama, editor in chief of *Citizen* newspaper.

The prosecution alleged that between the 20th August and 3rd October 1986 at Rubaga, the accused contrived a plot to overthrow the government of Uganda by force of arms.

The other accused who appeared before the chief magistrate today are Dr Charles Lwanga of Rubaga Hospital; Francis Bwengye; Joseph Mukasa of Mubiru and Company Ltd; (Joseph Subi Ntambi); Maj (Alochet Ndibarara) an ex-soldier of NRA [National Resistance Army] attached to Republic House; Nyanzi of NRA, Makindye Barracks; Thabit Matovu; Mary of (Nalukulungu) Village; John (Serunkuma) a mechanical engineer of English Motor Garage Ndeva; Warrant Officer II Denis (Sebugwawo); an ex-soldier of the Ugandan Freedom Movement; Israel (Mayengo), Joseph (Kyabugo); Sergeant (Kasubi); and Commander (Muchwa), an intelligence officer with the 1st Battalion, Entebbe.

The accused were remanded by the chief magistrate.

CAMEROON

Agriculture Minister Signs Agreement With PRC

AB071651 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Agriculture Minister Jean-Baptiste Yonke (?is back home) from an economic and trade prospection visit to the PRC. During the visit, Mr Yonke delivered a message from President Paul Biya to his Chinese counterpart, Li Xiannian. He also signed an agreement creating a Sino-Cameroon joint commission. Cameroon and China have also agreed to cooperate in the domain of agricultural mechanization, market gardening, and the production of edible mushrooms.

CHAD

Libyan Troops Said Aiding CDR in Chad Fighting

AB071355 Paris AFP in French 1100 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Paris, 7 Oct (AFP) — According to Mainan Fahanaye, representative of the People's Armed Forces (FAP) in Paris, Libyan troops are believed to be assisting in northern Chad the supporters of Mr Acheikh Ibn Oumar, who have been fighting against Mr Goukouni Oueddei's forces since last Sunday.

The FAP faction is one of the components of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT, opposed to Chadian President Hissein Habre), which is presided over by Mr Goukouni Oueddei.

A communique delivered to AFP on Tuesday affirms that "the direct and open intervention" of Libyan troops in support of "a part of the CDR" [Revolutionary Democratic Council, whose secretary general is Mr Acheikh Ibn Oumar who has left the GUNT] began at 0800 local time on Monday.

According to the communique, "an air lift" was established 3 days ago between Libya and Fada and "fierce fighting" is now going on between "GUNT's brave liberation forces and the Libyan Army and its local stooges."

FAP's representative calls on "the national opposition and the active Libyan forces" as well as on international opinion to take note of "these historic facts" so "the voice of reason may prevail before it is too late."

Libyan Troops Accused of Genocide in Occupied Areas

AB072145 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] It is now confirmed that fierce fighting is currently under way in the Fada area, between supporters of Goukouni Oueddei and those of the Revolutionary Democratic Council (CDR), strongly backed by the Libyan forces that are in control of the Fada palm grove. According to overwhelming evidence by civilians who have fled the combat zone, the violence is at an unprecedented level. The Libyan people have used this opportunity to engage in a veritable massacre and have spared neither women, children, nor the elderly.

We must say that the ultimate aim of these bloody clashes, which resumed on 5 October after a short break, is to annihilate everything Chadian in order to better impose a Libyan stronghold on the Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti [BET]. It is now clear that the diplomatic babbling, marked by deceptive statements by Libya designed to cover up its bellicose intentions against Chad, has resulted in a genocide perpetrated by the same forces of evil. The world has realized that Al-Qadhdhafi is far from withdrawing his 7,000 mercenaries that he placed at major military bases built on Chadian territory, in defiance of the rule of law. On the contrary, the Army (?called on) the expansionist and terrorist leader to continue to send his hundreds of heavy combat tanks and his dozens of aircraft of all makes as well as sophisticated Soviet-made war equipment, because Libya is pursuing its plan of genocide in our country. Chadians in the occupied zone are being massacred daily and the enemy is disregarding the reactions of the international community which is fully aware of the identity of the aggressor of the Chadian people.

Why the sudden fighting? Well, because Al-Qadhdhafi, who is prepared to listen only to the voice of violence, thinks that he has succeeded in deluding those who listen to him. But the Chadian people, who are guarantors of their own sovereignty, are ever mobilized and determined to bar the way for the mad Libyan. The horrible conditions in which our compatriots of the BET are finding themselves today only show to what extent a man can push his madness, and this is precisely what the Libyans are doing in Chad.

While thousands of our brothers are being massacred, Libya has continued to spew out its propaganda at full force and Al-Qadhdhafi has been making vicious statements. The Libyans were only looking for a pretext to attempt another large-scale attack on the Chadian National Armed Forces. We know the Hitlerian methods used by Al-Qadhdhafi who (?can do anything) to dominate Chad.

The recent provocative statements were aimed at preparing what has been happening since last Sunday at Fada, which is already occupied by the Libyans. That is Al-Qadhdhafi's way of thinking. So, the Libyans pounced on the Chadians in that town, with the aim of total extermination of our compatriots. According to Al-Qadhdhafi's diabolical plan, everything Chadian must be annihilated in order to better impose the Libyan stronghold on the BET. The Libyans have given a new form to their adventurism — they no longer leave behind any evidence of the atrocities that they are committing on Chadian territory.

In the face of this unbearable escalation, national solidarity must be strengthened. No Chadian patriot will stand by and allow the on-going genocide organized by Tripoli to be diminished by irresponsible statements from anybody. We must strengthen the common front which the President of the Republic El Hadj Hissein Habre has always spoken about, in order to prepare ourselves for anything Libya is trying to achieve through its current operations in the BET. We cannot cross our arms in the

face of the massive extermination of part of our population by the Libyans. No, Chadians of the BET must not give up. The international community, which has been alerted, must also react. We must give an urgent response to the sadistic provocations of Al-Qadhdhafi.

RWANDA

Kinshasa Reports Official Visit of Minister

AB071115 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Citizen Mwando Nsimba, state commissioner for territorial administration and decentralization, has begun a 3-day official visit to Rwanda at the invitation of his Rwandan counterpart, Thomas Habanabakize, minister of interior and communal development. At a reception hosted in his honor in Kigali, the state commissioner for territorial administration and decentralization stressed the privileged nature of the relations existing between Rwanda and Zaire as well as the common desire of the two countries to further strengthen these relations in the interest of the two brotherly peoples. After explaining that his visit to Rwanda falls within the framework of attaining this objective, he added that his discussions with his Rwandan counterpart will center on the problems of peace and security between the two countries.

State Commissioner Mwando Nsimba will be received in audience today by Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana.

BURKINA FASO

President Sankara Makes Official Visit to USSR

For reportage on the visit of President Thomas Sankara to the USSR, see the Sub-Saharan Africa section of the 8 October Soviet Union *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

CAPE VERDE

Portugal Suspends Visas to Country's Nationals

AB03184! Paris AFP in French 0916 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Praia, 3 Oct (AFP) — The decision by the Portuguese Government to stop issuing visas to Cape Verdians travelling to Portugal has had a serious effect on the archipelago and is about to become a national affair. The Portuguese Embassy in Praia announced at the end of September that it had suspended the issuance of visas in Cape Verde. In a communique, the embassy stated that this was a "temporary measure, which was in no way directed specifically against Cape Verdian citizens," adding: "Portugal and its leaders have profound feelings and great friendship (for Cape Verde)."

The Portuguese Embassy justified this decision by saying that it was an "anti-terrorist measure" taken in support of France and Spain in their fight against terrorism, and following recent terrorist attacks in both countries.

No official explanation has been given in Praia where it is nevertheless recalled that eight members of the Basque separatist movement — ETA-Military — including several leaders of the movement, have been living in the Island of San Vicente, in the northwest of the archipelago, since their expulsion from France.

The Portuguese ambassador to Praia was received by President Aristides Pereira and by Prime Minister Pedro Pires to provide an explanation. Cape Verdian authorities released no details on these talks.

For his part, President Pereira, who has been in Lisbon since the end of September for a medical check-up, is expected to meet his Portuguese couterpart, Mario Soares, to discuss this matter.

Meanwhile Lisbon's decision has caused discontent among several Cape Verdians for whom Lisbon constitutes a gateway to Europe. This measure has created problems expecially in the health sector, particularly the evacuation of sick people to Portugal, a field in which Portugal and Cape Verde are bound by a treaty.

While waiting for this measure to be lifted, the Cape Verdian leaders, who have no time to waste, are turning to other suppliers, especially in the Canary Islands and Brazil. The latter organized an exhibition of its products last July at Mindelo, on San Vicente Island, which could be of interest to the Cape Verdian market.

GHANA

Four Released Speak of Beating, Torture in Togo

AB071406 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Four Ghanaian occupants of a Voradep [Volta Regional Agricultural Development Project] vehicle who were arrested by the Togolese authorities during the recent attempted insurrection in Lome have been presented to the press in Accra. They are James Willy Kwame Attah, an assistant security officer; Alugi Amarkwei, storekeeper; Bobson Dediya, driver; and Jeffrey Sunnu, a driver's mate, all employees of the Voradep.

They told the press of beating and torture and displayed wounds and scars inflicted on them by the Togolese security and gendarmerie. They said they were in the Togolese capital to take delivery of some spare parts from the harbor and while awaiting clearance from Togolese customs, they were caught in the cross fire and fighting as a result of the attempted uprising. Eyadema's loyalists identified the GVB registration of the Voradec vehicle as Ghanaian, and its occupants were ordered out and told to lie on their bellies and beaten up with truncheons before being thrown into a mosquito-infested cell. They said there were 17 others in that cell including Ghanaians, nationals of Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Mali, and Niger.

Mr Attah, the spokesman for the four, told the press of wanton bribery and corruption in Togolese cells. He said only those who had money and managed to bribe the gendarmes had food. He said they were escorted and allowed to cross into Ghana, leaving their truck full of spare parts still at the Lome harbor, after they had been detained for 3 days.

Angolan Delegation Departs, Committee Formed

AB072101 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] The Angolan delegation which attended the third session of the Ghana-Angola Permanent Joint Commission for Cooperation in Accra, left for home today. The delegation which was led by Mr Domingos Evaristo, minister of agriculture, was seen off at the airport by Dr Don Arthur, chairman of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation. Dr Don Arthur disclosed that a technical ad hoc committee has been set up under the joint commission to work out details in areas that were not fully covered during the commission's meeting.

He said the areas include fisheries, where the Angolan Government will give landing rights to Ghanaians to fish in Angolan waters. On his part, Mr Evaristo gave the assurance that Angola will do everything possible to honor its part of the economic and cultural agreement signed with Ghana.

NIGERIA

Koshoni Appointed New Chief of Naval Staff

AB071528 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Rear Admiral Patrick Koshoni has been appointed the new Chief of Naval Staff by President Ibrahim Babangida. He succeeds Rear Admiral Augustus Aikhomu who was yesterday appointed the new Chief of General Staff. Rear Adm Koshoni was, until his appointment, the minister of employment, labor, and productivity.

TOGO

Further Report On Central Committee Meeting

AB071230 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The RPT Central Committee met yesterday morning at the Presidential Palace under the chairmanship of General Gnassingbe Eyadema, RPT founding chairman and president of the Republic of Togo. During the meeting, which was devoted exclusively to the situation in our country following the terrorist attack on our capital in the night of 23 to 24 September 1986, the Central Committee, first of all, made it a point to express its sincere and profound gratitude to President Gnassingbe Eyadema, RPT founding chairman and chief of defense staff, for the calm, courage and patience he displayed by heading, at the risk of his life, the operations of the Togolese Armed Froces. [passage omitted]

The Central Committee vehemently condemns this terrorist attack directed from outside and requests the government to take all steps possible to make the terrorists and their masters face the rigors of the law. The Central Committee members also prayed for God's blessing for the president so that in peace, security, and dignity he may continue the great work of national construction that he began almost 20 years ago as the head of our country.

Also, to preserve the atmosphere of peace and good-neighborliness that has always prevailed in our subregion, the Central Committee urges all countries, without exception, to pool their efforts in order to combat terrorism, the illness of our time that does not spare any nation.

Eyadema Visits Victims of 23-24 Lome 'Aggression'

AB071433 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The events that took place in our capital in the night of 23 to 24 September is a tragedy whose horrors nobody can forget very easily. The horror of this event was at its peak when General Gnassingbe Eyadema, RPT founding chairman and president of the Republic of Togo, visited the injured at the Lome University Teaching Hospital this morning and saw a dozen children and women seriously wounded during the aggression. [passage omitted]

The head of state visited the beds of all the injured civilians at the military pavilion and encouraged and comforted each of them. In all, the founding chairman, accompanied by the ministers of health, interior, equipment, as well as the minister delegate to the Presidency of the Republic visited 12 injured people.

The most painful thing to see was the candid look of these defenseless women and children who are now here, savagely mutilated, simply because they have chosen to live peacefully in their own fatherland. [passage omitted]

The chief medical officer at the military pavilion disclosed to the head of state that a woman who was cooking in the yard of her house with her baby on her back was hit by bullets from the attackers. She died on the spot. She fell on her back and her child burned to death in the pot in which she was cooking. [passage omitted]

The people of Togo will always remember this barbaric aggression carried out against our country from Ghana. We are now experiencing with sadness the pains and sufferings that this aggression has sown in our country. [passage omitted]

MALAWI

'Several Thousand' MNR Rebels Said Leaving Country

MB080959 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0951 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Harare, Oct 8, SAPA — Several thousand Renamo rebels have crossed the border from Malawi into Mozambique with their weapons after receiving an "expulsion order" from Life President Kamuzu Banda, the semi-official Zimbabwean daily newspaper, *The Herald*, reports. *The Herald*, controlled by Zimbabwe's para-statal mass media trust and which is usually very close to official sources, says in a front page article that expulsion of the rebels from their cross-border refuges follows a warning given to President Banda at a meeting last month with President Samora Machel of Mozambique, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe.

"Officials point out that the bandits were not handed over to the Mozambican authorities, an action that would have conformed with demands that Malawi cease supporting the bandits," says *The Herald*. "The bandits were said by official sources to be wreaking havoc in Mozambique's border areas," it adds.

The Herald says mass infiltration from Malawi has now been going on for several days, with the rebels building up a large force near the town of Zumbo on the headwaters of Lake Cabora Bassa, close to the junction of Mozambique with Zimbabwean and Zambian territory.

Heavy fighting is reported in the area, and civilian refugees are crossing into the Luangwa District of Zambia. It does not yet appear to have affected the southern bank of the Zambezi and there are no reports of refugees crossing into Zimbabwe at an increased rate. This country already has over 70,000 Mozambican refugees in three camps along its eastern border.

The Herald reports that neither Mozambique nor its Frontline State allies know how many rebels have been using Malawian territory for sanctuary.

In some of its most strongly worded phraseology to date about President Banda, the semi-official newspaper says he was confronted with the evidence at last month's Blantyre meeting, when President Machel and Kaunda and Mr Mugabe "virtually read the riot act to the life president." On return to Maputo from the meeting, President Machel threatened to blockade Malawi and move his Soviet-supplied bombardment rockets up to the border. It was agreed at the meeting to form a Malawi-Mozambique joint commission similar to the Zimbabwe-Botswana one which has successfully curbed dissident infiltration into Matabeleland.

"There have been numbers of visits of relevent personnel between the two countries of late," says *The Herald*. But it adds that in expelling the rebels, Malawi may have been only trying to create a semblance of compliance with Mozambique's demands and other MNR forces may remain in their cross-border hideouts.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Assessing Nampula Security Situation

MB070757 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] President Samora Machel yesterday began a working visit to the city of Nacala in Nampula Province. He is accompanied by Minister of Defense General Alberto Chipande. At the (?Mavola) air base the presidential entourage was received by Nampula Governor Pascoal Vumba [name as heard], by the second secretary and Nampula military commander, Major-General Eduardo da Silva Melia, and by other party and government members. Soon after his arrival, President Samora Machel met with the Nampula governor and the military provincial commander to assess the situation in Nampula province.

Railway Rehabilitation Agreement Signed With Canada

MB071240 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Mozambique's minister of transport, Alcantara Santos, and Canadian ambassador to Mozambique, (Roger Bow) signed an agreement in Maputo yesterday regarding the second phase of the rehabilitation of the Mozambique's northern railroad line from the port of Nacala to the Malawian border. Canada is contributing to the renovations with a donation of about $21 million. Money will be used in purchasing 30,000 tons of rails, turnouts, and other equipment that will be used in rebuilding the 336 km stretch of the line between the Nampula city and the town of Cuamba in Niassa Province. Under yesterday's agreement, the first shipment of Canadian rails for the second phase should arrive in Mozambique in early January. The rehabilitation of the Nacala line is already financed by France, Portugal, Britain, Italy, Finland, and the European Economic Community, the EEC, as well as the Mozambican Government itself.

Portuguese Envoy Discusses Aid Possibilities

MB071306 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Portuguese Ambassador to Mozambique Paulouro das Neves has said that, despite the war, it is possible to do many things in the context of the cooperation between Mozambique and Portugal. Paulouro das Neves was speaking to Radio Mozambique in Nampula at the end of a visit to that province, with special emphasis on Mozambique Island.

The Portuguese ambassador was accompanied by a delegation which included the ambassadors of Great Britain, the United States, Sweden, and Denmark, as well as the director of the Noraid agency [Norway Agency for International Development].

Paulouro das Neves emphasized Portugal's contribution to the rehabilitation of the Nacala-Entrelagos railway link with Malawi. He said that a financial rescheduling agreement worth $170 million was signed with Mozambique in Lisbon recently.

The agreement was designed to reschedule the Portuguese credit loans in view of the Mozambique debt.

NAMIBIA

Education Minister Outlines School Desegregation Plan

MB071929 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1831 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Windhoek, Oct 7, SAPA — Schools in SWA/Namibia would be opened to all races form next January subject to certain entrance requirements, the minister of national education in the transitional government, Mr Andrew Matjila, said today. The proposed desegregation of schools was in terms of a cabinet decision taken on September 16 and would mainly affect government schools previously reserved for whites. Speaking in the National Assembly in Windhoek, Mr Matjila said desegregation would be closely monitored to ensure it adhered to accepted educational principles in the best interests of pupils.

He said whites should not expect to see "hordes of black children", as had been remarked, turning up in buses and trucks to enroll at white schools next year to the detriment of pupils already there and a subsequent immediate deterioration of teaching standards. It was the policy of the transitional government to ensure that teaching standards were maintained at a high level and to raise those standards in schools where they did not comply with accepted educational criteria.

Mr Matjila said the decision to do away with race and colour as norms for admission to schools was designed to be acceptable not only "to the children and people of this country but to the international community," and was in the interests of building a nation.

While entrance qualifications would still be refined, the broad requirements for admission of pupils to schools would be:

— schools should be the nearest possible to the homes of parents;

— pupils had to be proficient in the language used in any school;

— pupils had to be within a certain age set for each standard and revised periodically;

— vacant classrooms at schools would be made available to those communities that needed them; and

— the principle would be applied that secondary schools were to be "fed" by specific primary schools and areas.

Mr Matjila was speaking to a motion asking representative authorities to indicate to the central government before November 7 what progress had been made in preparations to open schools to all races from next year.

It was understood from sources close to the cabinet that a decision to open schools to all races was adopted unanimously by the different political parties represented in the cabinet.

SAPA Views Clash of Security Needs, Civil Rights

MB072020 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2004 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Windhoek, Oct 7, SAPA — The SWA/Namibian bush war has produced an inherent clash of interests between the security forces and the civilian population of the territory. This in essence is one of the messages contained in the report of the Van Dyk Commission of Inquiry into Security Legislation in SWA/Namibia.

The commission, chaired by Mr Justice H.P. van Dyk, began work on September 12, 1983 and heard representations from various interested parties, including the SWA Bar Council and the SWA/Namibian security forces.

Of the Defence Act, the report said Section 103 Ter was juridically indefensible. The section exempts members of the security forces from criminal or civil court proceedings for acts of commission or omission performed in good faith in combating "terrorism" in the operational area of northern SWA/Namibia. Representatives of the security forces argued before the commission that their function was conducting warfare and that Section 103 Ter bestowed virtually unlimited powers on the defence force in waging war. Should soldiers commit unlawful (onregmatige) or criminal acts in good faith they were entitled to the protection afforded them by the Defence Act.

The commission said: "An analysis of Section 103 Ter (2) shows that the applicable principles of law remain unaffected in the operational area and (the act) neither explicitly nor implicitly confers powers on the state president, the minister of defence or any member of the South African Defence Force to act unlawfully or to authorise unlawful action."

The real aim of Section 103 Ter was to deprive the courts of their usual jurisdiction over certain acts committed in the operational area, the commission said.

It suggested that an alternative procedure would be the publication in the Official Gazette of regulations conferring clearly defined powers on the security forces in an operational area and the definition of the operational area. "The announcement of such powers could coincide with the declaration of a certain area as an operational area which will fulfil the important function that the public, whose rights are presently drastically affected in such areas, will be officially informed of the powers to be exercised by the security forces and that members of the security forces will know exactly the extent of their powers," the commission said.

Representatives of the police had argued before the commission that Section 335 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977, was ineffectual. The legislation stipulated that an accused was entitled in a trial to obtain a copy of any statement he had made to a justice of the peace. The police argued that such statements in insurgency-related trials had ended up in SWAPO military bases where the documents had been used for training insurgents in the techniques of providing misleading information. The planners of insurgency campaigns were also able to glean up-to-date information from statements by captured insurgents, which enabled

SWAPO's military wing to adjust its military tactics accordingly.

According to a police proposal, an accused should be explicity prohibited from having access to such statements. The commission disagreed and said an accused should be entitled to access to a statement made by him in its entirety, even if only a portion of such a statement was put to him by the prosecution. "The reason is that it will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, for an accused who made a statement a long time before the trial to reply properly to cross-questioning about possible contradictions in his evidence... if he could not study the statement in its entirety," the report said. "It will be equally difficult for a judge to assess the credibility of an accused if the accused is not afforded the opportunity to explain an alleged contradiction in a particular paragraph in relation to the context of the whole statement."

The commission said the problem of keeping the identity of witnesses secret had not yet been satisfactorily resolved anywhere in the world. It appeared that certain policemen, out of fear of reprisals against themselves or their families, were hesitant to give evidence in security-related trials. "This fear is not unfounded when one bears in mind that an armed struggle is being waged in the northern areas of SWA (cq) and that police informants and/or policemen have already been murdered," the commission said.

Trials in terms of security legislation were often attended by large crowds as a gesture of solidarity with the accused. "The singing of revolutionary songs, even inside the court, occur and when certain witnesses are giving evidence subtle hand signs are made to intimidate the witnesses, including police witnesses."

Section 153 (1) and (2) of the Criminal Procedure Act made provision for trials behind closed doors but the security forces submitted that the courts were reluctant to exclude the public from the administration of justice. The prosecution often had to submit in public "information of an extremely sensitive nature" to motivate an application for proceedings to be held in closed session. Besides, the accused was present at all times in a trial and the revelation of certain information in his presence would be contrary to the security of the state.

The commission said several methods to protect the identity of witnesses had been employed elsewhere in the world, such as hiding witnesses behind curtains, masking their faces and distorting their voices with electronic devices, but none of them had proven entirely satisfactory.

SOUTH AFRICA

Defense Minister Warns Mozambique of Reprisals

MB071329 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1322 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 7 SAPA — The minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, has warned Mozambique of possible reprisals following the landmine blast which injured six South African solidiers yesterday in Kangwane.

The men, Rifleman V.P. van der Vyfer, 24, of Carletonville; Lance Corporal H.H. van der Merwe, 25, of Bellville; Rifleman C.J. Pienaar, of Vryburg; Corporal C.S. Moir, 23, of Empangeni; Corporal D.B. Jordaan, 24, of Evander; and Corporal C.G. Fourke, 26, of Benoni were flown to 1 Military Hospital in Voortrekkerhoogte after the blast and are in a satisfactory condition.

Approached for comment on the incident, which occurred at about 8am near Mbuzini in a spur of South Africa south of the Kruger National Park and close to the Mozambique and Swaziland borders, Gen Malan warned that President Samora Machel held the future of the Nkomati Accord in his hands.

He also hit out at the United States and Russia and said it was possibly time for the southern African sub-continent to be declared a neutral zone with no military access for the U.S. or the USSR.

Gen Malan said recent events in Mozambique were of concern to the South African Government as he appeared to have lost control of the country. He said the Nkomati Accord was especially aimed at improving the security situation between the two countries, but Mozambique continued to launch subversive propaganda against South Africa.

Against this background it was not strange that terrorist activities still continued from Mozambique, and Gen Malan said it must be clearly put to President Machel that these conditions could not be allowed to go on.

He said with the U.S. economic sanctions, and the revolutionary war backed by Russia, South Africa could no longer allow itself to be caught in a "pincer-movement" between the two super powers. "This reality must also be realised by President Machel, and if he allows a Moscow-inspired revolutionary war against South Africa he must also be prepared to take the responsibilities.

"President Machel has the Nkomati Accord in his hands. Nkomati and landmines cannot exist side by side; if President Machel chooses landmines South Africa will react accordingly." said Gen Malan.

He said the stage had been reached where terrorism in southern Africa "could no longer be seen through one's fingers" and the sub-continent's leaders had to decide for themselves which road to walk. South Africa had repeatedly expressed itself in favour of conciliation, but because of the warring factions in Mozambique found itself being too easily blamed for problems in that country. "But if President Machel chooses terrorism and revolution he will clash head-on with South Africa," said Gen Malan.

He said South Africa wanted neither an economic nor a revolutionary war, but would be prepared to fight both with all the strength it could command. But South Africa must not be regarded as being in the last trench and would not only survive but come out stronger and with a political and economic system to meet the demands of its peoples.

The question was whether peace could be achieved in southern Africa while the super powers were involved in the region. "Events in other parts of the world have shown that super powers involvement does not necessarily bring peace. Perhaps the time has come to declare the region a neutral zone with no military access for the United States or Russia. This sub-continent will in the future need all the aid possible to survive but we can do without conflict involving the United States and Russia," he said.

UK Liberal Party Leader Steel Arrives for Visit

MB071336 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1324 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 7, SAPA — The leader of Britain's Liberal Party, Mr David Steel, arrived in South Africa today on a four-day visit and said at Jan Smuts Airport that although he had come with an open mind it was not likely his visit would change his party's policy on South Africa.

Mr Steel said he had come to see as many people as possible and to hear as many different views on the situation in South Africa in the short time he was to spend in the country.

He said he had spoken to the South African ambassador in London, Dr Dennis Worrall who had granted some requests concerning his visit, but "others had been denied, such as a visit to (jailed ANC leader) Nelson Mandela."

Mr Steel told reporters he would not say who he would see during his stay but would "give a full report after the visit."

The departure of the British Airways flight from London carrying Mr Steel was delayed by four hours by technical problems. Due to the delay a scheduled visit to Soweto today has been postponed.

Mr Steel, who was met at the airport by Progressive Federal Party MP for Johannesburg north Mr Peter Soale, left for a meeting in Pretoria with the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

Comments on Talks With Pik Botha

MB071911 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1908 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 7 SAPA — It was important that dialogue on the South African situation continued, the leader of the British Liberal Party, Mr David Steel, said here today following talks with the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, shortly after his arrival in the country for a four-day visit.

Speaking briefly to newsmen outside the Union Building Mr Steel said his 60-minute discussion with Mr Botha had been "a courteous but quite frank exchange. We didn't talk about sanctions very much but about the prospect of constitutional changes in South Africa and the obstacles to this."

Replying to questions, Mr Steel said he had not accepted some of the points made by Mr Botha, and vice versa, but that he felt it was important dialogue should be kept going.

In this regard he fully supported the recent mission to South Africa by the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, and his efforts to promote dialogue in the country.

He preferred to wait until the end of his visit before giving some of his impressions.

Mr Pik Botha, who emerged from union buildings a short while before Mr Steel did, told newsmen "I have no comment," before he and an aide walked in the direction of the state president's office.

Mr Steel leaves for Durban tomorrow morning, where it is understood he will be meeting KwaZulu's chief minister, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, for a round of talks.

Mr Soal said earlier today details for Mr Steel's visit would only be released "day by day."

Mr Steeel will be in Cape Town on Thursday for more talks. Archibishop Desmond Tutu is likely to be one of the people he will see.

On Friday, he will leave for Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia for further discussions before returning to the United Kingdom.

SABC Comments on Effects of School Boycott Strategy

MB080521 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] According to reports from black community leaders, the radical strategy of using education as a political instrument in South Africa is having unforeseen consequences for some of those associated with it. Youngsters who had been led to believe that boycotting school would somehow make a useful contribution to political change are said to be turning against those leaders who evidently do not have much faith in the strategy when it comes to their own kith and kin. A black educationist spoke out this week on such leaders whose children, far from taking an active part in the campaign, were pursuing their studies at South African private schools or abroad. Mr John Gogota warned that youngsters were threatening action against them if that situation continued.

Actually it is not surprising that some intelligent black adults, whatever their political views, should make special arrangements for their children to continue with their schooling. For one thing, no parents would want their own children to be the sacrificial lambs for experiments in political activism. For another, there can be few who really believe that requiring thousands of youngsters to abandon their prospects for further education will in fact bring about constitutional change. At most mass school boycotts are socially disruptive. For that derisory return the young people who are being used to implment the strategy will

have to make lifelong payment for lost educational opportunities. No wonder the Motlanas, Qobozas, and Tutus sent their children away to school.

As individuals and parents their actions make good sense. But the controversy that has now erupted highlights another aspect of the issue: The responsibility of community leaders for acting in the best interests of the people as a whole. Those involved with organizations that claim to act on behalf of the people have at the very least a responsibility not to exploit the innocence of their followers by launching them on campaigns that can do no good but much harm. When the National Education Crisis Committee draws up lists of blatantly political demands as preconditions for children to return to school, its leaders must be well aware that the effect of their actions will be to deprive those youngsters of education. When groups assiduouslypropagate among credulous teenagers the slogan, liberation before education, their leaders must know they are condemning the children to a lifetime of stunted achievement in the slender hope of making short-term political gains.

It is time such leaders reassess their moral obligations not only to their own children but to a whole generation of young black South Africans.

Parliamentary Committee on Sanctions Meets

MB061037 Johannebsurg SAPA in English 1030 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Cape Town, Oct 6 SAPA — A spokesman for Parliament confirmed that the Joint Standing Committee on Sanctions and Boycotts was meeting in Pretoria today.

Details of issues discussed could not be disclosed because all meetings of standing committees are confidential.

However, it is understood that among the topics discussed was the implication and effect of the overriding of the U.S. Presidential veto by Congress last week would have on the Republic.

The committee was appointed after an unopposed motion by Mr Harry Schwarz, the Progressive Federal Party finance spokesman, that the house "considers that sanctions and boycotts are not in the interests of South Africa and are not conducive to peaceful processes which will help to ensure the place of the Republic in the free world."

The motion continued, the house "accordingly cautions the governments ... of the democratic free nations to give further consideration to the implications of such measures for the whole of southern Africa".

The motion called for it to inquire into and report on the effect on the South African economy of existing and future sanctions and boycotts; the steps taken to deal with sanctions and boycotts and their adequacy or otherwise; and further steps to be taken to deal with them.

Other standing committee meetings in Pretoria are:

— The Standing Committee on Education and Development Aid, is due to meet tomorrow and Wednesday this week;

— The joint committee dealing with the electoral act will be in session from next Monday to Friday, Ocotber 17;

— On Monday, October 13, the Standing Committee on Mineral and Energy Affairs, which is working on the mines and works amendment bill, and the coal amendment bill, will be in session; and

— On Thursday the Own Affairs Housing Development Bill will be discussed in Durban by the relevant standing committee from the House of Delegates.

Brain Drain Predicted in Wake of U.S. Sanctions

MB070850 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Economists and opposition politicians predict an increase in South Africa's brain drain. The economists, backed by PFP MP Reuben Sive, say the United States sanctions package is likely to lead to a reduction of opportunities for young professionals and their subsequent emigration. The loss of professional and qualified South Africans was heavy in the 6 months of this year to July. Home Affairs Director General Gerrie van Zyl, however, does not believe the number of South Africans leaving the country will increase.

De Klerk Advocates Political Power Sharing

MB071926 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1809 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 7 SAPA — It is impossible to forge all the peoples and groups in South Africa into one harmonious entity, Mr F.W. de Klerk, minister of national education, said in Zurich today.

He told the Swiss-South African Association that effective provision had to be made to prevent group domination in order to avert a devastating power struggle in South Africa. But it was also impossible to separate peoples into watertight compartments, consisting of geographically devided countries, he said.

"Therefore, political power must be shared within common political structures on the basis of joint decision-making in respect of all matters of common concern to all groups," Mr de Klerk said in his prepared speech, a copy of which was released by his Pretoria office today.

He outlined to the association the government's constitutional reform programme and blamed the Western world's stance on the programme on a lack of trust in the government's intentions and a media propaganda campaign. "One of the great tragedies of this decade is the failure of most governments of the free world to exercise a really constructive influence on events in Southern Africa," Mr de Klerk said. "If it were not so sad, the irony of it all would have been bitterly funny."

Health Minister Warns of Population Growth Problem
MB071600 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1446 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Witbank Oct 7 SAPA — South Africa had a serious population growth problem, the minister of national health and population development, Dr W.A. van Niekerk, said at Witbank today.

He told a public meeting the country could accommodate 80 million people, while projections showed this number could be reached by 2020 and increase to 138 million by the year 2040.

South Africa could have 47 million inhabitants by the year 2000, Dr van Niekerk said.

"It is clear that South Africa has a serious development problem," he said.

One of the objectives of the population development programme was to decrease the average number of children each woman bore to two by the year 2010, he said.

The population growth rate was currently 2.3 per cent annually. For whites the rate was 1.55 per cent, Asians 1.76, coloureds 1.8 per cent and for blacks 2.8 per cent, he said.

Government Appeals for Ciskei-Transkei Restraint
MB070459 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2127 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Bisho, Oct 6, SAPA — Proposals have been presented to the Transkei and Ciskei Governments by South Africa in its efforts to mediate in the dispute between the two states over the kidnapping of President Lennox Sebe's son, Maj-Gen Kwane Sebe, and Col Zandisile Ngwanya, and the escape of Mr Charles Sebe. This was confirmed today by the first secretary of the South African Embassy in Ciskei, Mr Kevin Brennan. Mr Brennan said South Africa had stressed to both governments the need to refrain from action that could create tension in the region. A response was expected tomorrow.

Ciskei's deputy director-general for foreign affairs and information, Mr Headman Somtunzi, said today the Ciskei Government did not expect any proposals on the matter because af far as Ciskei was concerned the issue was "cut and dry." Mr Somtunzi described a claim hhat the government had formed hit squads to assassinate Transkeian citizens — made in a speech at the weekend by Transkei's prime minister Chief George Matanzima — as a "total fabrication." In his speech, Chief Matanzima warned President Sebe that any armed Ciskeians deployed inside Transkei would never return alive.

In Umtata, a former Ciskei minister of transport, Mr Namba Sebe, said today he had handed Gen Sebe and Col Ngwanya over to the Transkei police for suspected involvement in an alleged attempt on his life. Gen Sebe, who is commanding officer of Ciskei's elite unit, and Col Ngwanya, his second-in-command, were abducted from a Bisho hotel on the same day that Mr Charles Sebe was freed from Middledrift Prison by a group of armed men.

The whereabouts of Mr Charles Sebe are still not known.

Former Ciskei Minister Admits Freeing Brother
MB071657 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1630 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Umtata Oct 7 SAPA — The Transkei prime minister, Chief George Matanzima, said the Ciskei President Lennox Sebe was a "sitting duck" if he relied on his inept Army and incompetent police force. Chief Matanzima said Mr Sebe could not threaten people with stories of hit squads when he described his own police force as a bunch of drunkards.

Commenting on the Ciskei police's behaviour on the day Mr Charles Sebe was released from a maximum security cell in the Middledrift Prison, Mr Namba Sebe, former Ciskei transport minister, who fled to Transkei in 1984, said the guards at the prison were "comfortably drunk" on the day. He said his Iliso Lomzi resistance movement was run by professionals and they released Mr Charles Sebe with clinical precision. He said neither Transkei nor South Africa were responsible.

"I would like to tell the world that my forces were solely responsible for the release of Charles Sebe and the abduction of the two Ciskei officers. I must be frank to explain that this became necessary because of a long standing family feud, for which the Ciskei president is using Ciskei armed forces to fight against his own brothers."

"Most reluctantly, I had to recruit my own forces to defend the remants of my survival and also rescue my brother, Charles, over which my conscience and the consciences of those reasonable men of action are without spot. I took this stand after I had many times written a number of personal letters to President Sebe, requesting him to sit around a conference table as members of a family to sort the matter out. Let it be known by all and sundry that Charles has now joined my forces. He will soon take over as commander thereof," Mr Sebe said.

He admitted taking General Khwane and Colonel Ngwanya hostage and said they were kept by him until the Transkei police picked them up for their involvement in an attempt to kidnap him.

Mr Namba Sebe said his brother, Mr Charles Sebe, was in good health and high spirits and had now started physical training exercises. He declined to say where he was being kept.

Ciskei Prisoners Appear in Transkei Court
MB080452 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2035 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Umtata Oct 7 SAPA — Ciskei high command officers Gen Kwane Sebe and his second in command Col Zandisile Ngwanya appeared in a Transkei court today charged with attempted kidnapping. Gen Sebe, son of Ciskei President Lennox

Sebe and his co-accused were abducted from their homeland ten days ago, on the day armed men forcibly released the president's brother Charles Sebe from jail. The two officers are facing charges of attempting to kidnap Mr Namba Sebe, also a relative of President Sebe, from his Umtata home on September 13.

They appeared briefly in the Umtata magistrate's court. They were not asked to plead and no evidence was led when they appeared briefly in the Umtata magistrate's court. They were remanded in custody to October 16 for a further hearing on their bail application. The Transkei attorney-general, Mr H.F. van Zyl, said legal representatives for the two men made a bail application and the prosecutor informed the presiding magistrate that there was a certificate from the attorney-general that bail should not be granted and the matter was postponed to next week.

DPSC Report Estimates 20,000 Under Detention

MB071704 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1637 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 7, SAPA — Detentions under the Internal Security Act are still continuing under the state of emergency and 2400 people are estimated to have been detained under these regulations — almost two thirds of them of unknown identity, the Detainees' Parents Support Committee [DPSC] said today. In its August/September report the DPSC said that it estimated detentions under the state of emergency regulations to be in the region of 20,000.

The report siad very few detentions under security legislation were reported to the committee in August/September, but during the year limited information on security detention was released by official sources — either by the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, in answer to questions in Parliament or by police in response to requests from the press.

Concerning detentions under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act (detention for interrogation) the DPSC report said: "In Parliament it was stated that 299 detentions had taken place... from January 1, 1986 to the end of August, or about 1.23 per day. Of these 132 had taken place since the declaration of the state of emergency on June 12, that is about 1.9 per day since then."

As far as detentions under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act (short term "preventive" detention) the DPSC said: "On being questioned in Parliament on the number of detentions under Section 50 during 1986 so far, the minister of law and order replied that he did not deem it in the interest of the public to furnish information of this nature."

The report added: "It is difficult to imagine why Section 50 statistics are not in the public interest while Section 29 statistics pose no threat to the public. Perhaps the magnitude of the number is embarrassing."

The committee said it estimated, from police reports and other sources,the number of people detained under Section 50 "conservatively at 1800, but the figure may be as high as 2500."

The report listed 621 known persons to still have been detained under Internal Security Act legislation for the first nine months of this year. The report listed 1549 "unknown persons" and 232 detained under "homeland" legislation.

The DPSC recorded 24 political trials completed during August/September, "with a considerable backlog building up."

Synod Opposes Population Registration Act

MB071234 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1223 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Cape Town Oct 7 SAPA — The synod of the NG Sendingkerk [Dutch Reformed Mission Church] today rejected the Population Registration Act and called on church members to oppose it with "word and deed." The moderator, Dr Allan Boesak, said the act was the foundation on which the apartheid system was built, and it was only a matter of course that a synod which rejected apartheid would also reject such legislation. The synod accepted a report of the temporary law commission that: "The synod rejects the Population Registration Act and every social, economic or political institution founded on this act and calls on its members to strive in word and deed for its removal." When questioned from the floor what "word and deed" would mean, Dr Boesak explained that in practical terms this meant that the church's members, who now had the vote in the House of Representatives, should apply that vote for the removal of the act.

New Trade Union Federation Formed

MB061438 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1239 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 6, SAPA — A new trade union federation was formed at the weekend when the Council of Unions of South Africa (CUSA) and the Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions (AZACTU) merged, the new federation's president, Mr James Mndawenni, said today.

Speaking at a press conference in Johannesburg, Mr Mndaweni said the new federation, called the CUSA/AZACTU Federation, for the time being, had a paid-up membership of 248,000 and a signed up membership of more than 420,000.

The union grouping was launched at the Alpha Training Centre at Broederstroom on Saturday.

"We believe the new federation is one that will unite the majority of workers in South Africa and express their true aspirations," Mr Mndawenni said today.

He said the new federation would not seek to affiliate itself to any local or international political organisation, including international labour federations.

Mr Mndawenni said the AZACTU/CUSA Federation would seek to talk to the Confederation of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) on various matters and had communicated with it, but as yet had received no reply.

"The philosophy, policy and ideological orientation of the federation woald be based on the broad democratic aspirations of the most oppressed and exploited," he said.

He added that the following principles had been adopted by the new federation:

— worker control;

— black working-class leadership;

— non-affiliation to political organisations;

— financial accountability within unions; and

— internal actions of unions within the framework of federation policy.

Former Opposition Leader Speaks on Ending Apartheid

MB080503 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2251 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Durban Oct 6 SAPA — The government had discovered it could dismantle apartheid in important respects without sacrificing white domination, former leader of the opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, said in the Durban city hall tonight. Addressing his second public meeting since resigning from Parliament in February this year, Dr Slabbert spoke to more than 1000 people at a meeting organised by several groups including the United Democratic Front [UDF], the End Conscription Campaign and Black Sash.

He said until the government was prepared to accept that white domination had to go, no reforms or changes would satisfy the demands of the majority of South Africans. Dr Slabbert said the government was moving towards a multi-racial society in which different races were brought into government on the National Party's terms when what was needed was a non-racial, democratic society. "Non-racialism does not deny there might be different racial and other groups, but does not use this as a basis for planning the future." He said the tricameral system was not able to lead to a non-racial society because it entrenched racial divisions.

Dr Slabbert said the government used co-option and coercion to get people to participate in its new structures. "It is easy for white people to be seduced to think these will solve our problems. The government says, after me there is suicide, but we have to say to people, after them the future begins for all of us." He said the right climate would have to be created to allow negotiation on a non-racial, democratic South Africa and this meant the unbanning of political organisations, the release from jail of the organisation's leaders, the allowing of freedom of association and the repeal of all racist laws.

The Rev Peter Storey, past South African Council of Churches president, said apartheid was atheistic because it refused to accept trust in God and was idolatrous because it put the interests of one race before the demands of God. Miss Nozizwe Madlala, president of the Natal Organisation of Women, said the state of emergency was declared because the government had lost control. Miss Madlala said the UDF called on all freedom and peace-loving people to enter a campaign of national unity.

WEEKLY MAIL 3-8 Oct 'Apartheid Barometer'

MB040500 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 3-8 Oct 86 p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Text] **Emergency Detentions**

Today is the 114th day of the current State of Emergency. The Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, has refused to release the names of all those detained under the Emergency regulations or under sections 46 or 50 of the Internal Security Act. According to the Detainees Parents' Support Committee, about 20,000 people have been detained so far under the Emergency regulations.

Guerrilla Attacks

The Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, said that between January 1 and September 14, 1986 there had been 170 "incidents of terrorism" by the "South African Communist Party/African National Congress," compared with 136 for the whole of 1985 and 44 in 1984. Among other incidents, these involved 17 land mine, 55 hand grenade and 47 limpet mine attacks. He said that 80 guerrillas had been arrested and 45 killed this year.

According to the Institute of Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria, there have been a total of 566 "incidents of terrorism and sabotage" between 1976 and August 31 this year, most of them carried out by the ANC. These incidents included murder and attempted murder of police (126); murder and attempted murder of civilians (136); sabotage attacks on government and public buildings (64); sabotage attacks on railway installations (59); sabotage attacks on power installations (57); attacks on business properties (36). Fifty-seven percent of all attacks since 1976 have been sabotage-related, the Institute said.

The Institute noted that attacks on policemen had risen from 11.95 percent of all attacks in the two years prior to September 1984 to 27.84 percent over the past two years. In the 24 months prior to September 1984, seven of the attacks involved the use of hand grenades, while over the past 24 months, 122 of the attacks involved hand grenades. The Institute also noted a considerable increase in the use of AK-47 rifles over the past two years.

The geographical distribution of the attacks was as follows: The PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging] area (212); Natal (148); rest of Transvaal (77); eastern Cape (54); western and northern Cape (48); Free State (26); Walvis Bay (1).

According to the Institute, over 55 arms caches were discovered in the past 14 months, with a total value of R793,387. Since 1976, 428 "alleged terrorists" have been killed or captured, 42.28 percent of them over the last two years.

Unrest Deaths and Injuries

According to a recent study conducted by the community health department at the University of Cape Town published in the South African Medical Journal, a total of one percent of patients admitted to the trauma unit at Groote Schuur Hospital between 1984 and July 1985 had gunshot wounds. Between August and November 1985 this figure increased sixfold, while between February and November 1985, 500 patients were admitted to the Crossroads Clinic with gunshot wounds. Sixty-five of these wounds were sufficiently serious to warrant hospital admission; 13 of these people died from their injuries. Eleven percent of patients admitted with gunshot wounds were under the age of 15.

The Department of Ophthalmology at Groote Schuur Hospital admitted 47 patients with eye injuries between August and November 1985. In 41 of these cases, the patients had been hit in the eyes with birdshot. Thirty-eight of them were discharged without useful vision in the affected eye. Two eyes were blinded with rubber bullets. A previous study in 1978 showed 1/30th of the number of eye injuries.

According to the study, the mortality records of the Cape Town City Council show an 11 percent increase in deaths from "external causes" for the months August to November 1985 over those of 1984.

Unemployment

According to figures released by the Central Statistical Services, employment in June in the wholesale trade dropped by 4,000 (to 215,000); in the motor trade by 2,700 (to 109,500); and in the hotel trade by 1,400 (to 48,500).

Gold Mine Deaths

A total of 46,000 mineworkers have died in accidents in the gold mines in South Africa since the beginning of the century, according to the National Union of Mineworkers. The NUM said "Nobody knows how many hundreds of thousands of workers have been crippled and hurt or have died young from various diseases." According to the International Labour Organisation, 8,500 mineworkers were killed in South African mines between 1973 and 1984.

Conscientious Objection

In the more than two years since the Board for Religious Objection has been in operation, the application of 16 objectors have been refused, most for their political beliefs or because they were not accepted as "universal pacifists." Last month the application of Donn Edwards, a 25-year-old Christian pacifist and End Conscription Campaign member, was refused because the judge found he was a "political objector who was trying to theologise his beliefs."

Banned Books, Publications and Objects

Nelson Mandela: the Man and the Movement (Mary Benson); *Apartheid in Crisis* (Penguin Books, Middlesex, England); *Africasia*, September 1986 No 33 (not stated); *Sexual Astrology* (Cargi Books, Great Britain); *Teachers of the World* No 2 1986 (Federation of Teachers' Unions — Fise); *International Labour Reports* issue 16 July/August 1986 (not stated); *Socialist Organiser* No 276 July 17, 1986 and *Socialist Organiser* No 275 July 3, 1986 (Socialist Organiser, London); *Socialist Worker* No 1 002 August 30, 1986 (Larkham Printers and Publishers Ltd, London); *Outwrite* issue 49 July/August 1986 (Rosepower Ltd for Feminist Newspaper Group, London).

Unbanned:

Two Dogs and Freedom (Ravan Press).

Prisoner of Conscience

Bridget Hilton-Barber, 23, End Conscription Campaign [ECC] Grahamstown executive member, was detained under the Emergency regulations on July 2 and is still being held.

She first became politically active as a journalism student at Rhodes University in 1982 when she joined the NUSAS [National Union of South African Students] local committee. The following year she was elected to the Rhodes SRC [Students Representative Council] and served on it for two years as resources councillor and projects officer. She was also a member of the NUSAS National Council. While completing her honours degree in journalism, she edited the *Grahamstown Voice*, a local community paper, and continued to do so until she was detained. She was also employed by the *Grocotts Mail* and at the time of her detention was employed as a legal researcher for the Delmas treason trial. She was a founder member of the ECC in Grahamstown, coordinated the schools sub-committee and was a member of the executive.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN on Sanctions

A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 6 October says as a result of the overriding of President Reagan's veto by the U.S. Senate "severe sanctions are our lot," so South Africans no longer have to look over their shoulders to see whether what they do pleases or displeases the United States or other Western governments. "Nothing we could have done, except hand over to Black majority rule, would have freed us from sanctions. Now they have come (and we can expect more later) we must show the unity, the ingenuity, the shrewdness and entrepreneurship that have made this country a powerhouse in Africa," says the editorial. *The Citizen* also believes that reform should not be halted.

SOWETAN on Sanctions

"The imposition of sanctions by the United States last week must have finally demonstrated to South Africa that this country is

running out of friends," says the page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 6 October. "Clearly, both President Ronald Reagan and the South African Government had misread the mood of the people of the United States." *Sowetan* believes that to "sit back and mourn, to cry foul," is not going to remove sanctions and a "bold plan to create political structures that would be acceptable, not only to the majority of the people of this country, but also to the rest of the world" is needed.

'Focus' on SAA Ban

The "Focus" column on the same page comments on the U.S. ban on South African Airways (SAA) landing rights. Bryan Bench, research officer at the South African Institute of International Affairs, says the most obvious effect of air sanctions will be inconvenience of having to catch connecting flights to get to the U.S. Bench also believes that this will have "a negative psychological impact because white South Africans have grown used to thinking of SAA as 'the best.' " Bench also points out that the economic difficulties will be more substantial since the airline had "virtual monopoly on the shortest South Africa-U.S. route" and now it will have to compete with other airlines which will also be able to route transit traffic and freight via Europe or South America.

THE STAR: Whites 'Selfish'

"Ironically, both Botswana's black President Quett Masire and South Africa's white Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, agree that the Afrikaner can ensure his survival in Africa only through making himself 'essential' to the people of the country — that is, to the black majority," says a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 6 October. However, the editorial says South Africa remains "locked in a collision course with the vast majority of its own citizens, with southern Africa, with Africa itself and, increasingly, with its major trading partner," and the reasons being: "selfishness; a failure to appreciate the levels of anger and the bitterness generated by apartheid; a fear of the unknown, and a degree of sheer race prejudice." The editorial also says "whites are handicapped by a lack of confidence in their ability to carve a future for themselves when they are no longer a privileged minority."

Free Enterprise Rejected by Black Workers

"Despite recent efforts by sections of big business to distance themselves from the Government and its apartheid policies, organised black workers remain unconvinced of their employers' bona fides in the struggle for a more equitable South Africa," says Mike Siluma on the same page. Christo Nel, assistant to the chief executive of the Federated Chamber of Industries and Project Free Enterprise (PFE) chairman, says "black workers' negative perceptions of big business — spotlighted by PFE research in 1984 — had worsened." "The 1984 survey found that South African workers saw few opportunities for personal gain under a free enterprise system and were ready to accept the concept of socialism." Siluma writes that secretary general of the National Union of Mineworkers, Cyril Ramaphosa, declared: " 'It is too late for free enterprise to save South Africa. Workers are now demanding a socialist system. Despite efforts of big business to distance itself from the (apartheid) regime, workers have learnt (that) the root and fruit of profit lay in the exploitation of workers.' " On the other hand, Anglo American Director Zac de Beer holds the view that " 'capitalism, properly understood, demands the rejection of apartheid.' Acknowledging a tendency towards socialism in the black union movement, Dr De Beer attributed this more to 'a generalised resentment of a system which has oppressed black people' than to 'an objective evaluation of the merits of socialism and free enterprise.' "

BUSINESS DAY: RSA Joins Third World

A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 6 October says that with the sanctions imposed by the U.S., South Africa will join the Third World. "It is no terrible thing, perhaps, to be part of the Third World rather than the 'new world.' For SA, in any event, it is a more accurate perspective." *Business Day* believes that South Africa will become poorer and "its wealth will probably become even less evenly distributed than it has been in the past." "Survival is the name of the game, and the method is sanctions-busting," says the editorial.

TRANSVALER: Attitude 'Hardening' Toward U.S.

A page 20 editorial in Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 2 October says there is concern at President Ronald Reagan's "powerlessness in the sanctions campaign" against South Africa. The attitude which the American Congress and the Senate displayed towards South Africa "does not reflect a disposition which an ally and friend of the Free World deserves." *Die Transvaler* says that South Africans should not be resented if "America's reliability is questioned or if there is a hardening of attitude towards America."

DIE VADERLAND on U.S.Sanctions

A page 20 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 3 October says that the U.S. sanctions decision was "the voice of unreasonableness." The paper believes that the Democratic Party, and Senator Ted Kennedy in particular, based their campaign against President Reagan on "emotional hate and prejudice against South Africa." "Sanctions are an aggressive interference in South Africa," says the editorial. "They are aimed at doing physical harm to the country and its people, most of whom are black and are also the most vulnerable," says the paper. However, it believes that South Africa has the power, "especially in the ingenuity of its people," to survive this attack.

BEELD on ANC Rural Terrorism

"The news that a group of ANC terrorists attacked a kraal [corral] in northern Zululand was not unexpected," says a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 3 October. For a considerable time it has become apparent that the ANC is focusing on "sneak attacks" in the rural areas. "That Zululand is a target area is expected, considering the bad feeling between the ANC and Chief Buthelezi," says the editorial. *Beeld* believes that the ANC wants to "break down Buthelezi's status" by striking in his backyard.

BEELD: Sanctions Decision Cynical

"All that can surprise one more than the cynicism of the American Congress sanctions decision against South Africa is the shortsightedness with which the Western democrats are doing the underhand work in South Africa for the Communists," says correspondent Dawie on page 8 of Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 4 October. Dawie says the American congressmen "stampeded like a flock of sheep with such ferociousness and

emotion that they did not stop to consider why their President was so adamant against sanctions against South Africa." The Congress's sanctions decision looks like a blow to the neck for President Reagan's policy of constructive engagement and Dawie believes that now the American influence in South Africa will weaken further. He also says that sanctions are not effective as a political weapon. He believes that these new sanctions will not bring the country to its knees. Instead, "the sanctions busting will show how ingenious the South Africans are in this game," says the correspondent.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda 'Grateful' for U.S. Sanctions on RSA

HK070352 Hong Kong AFP in English 0346 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Lusaka, Oct 7 (AFP) — Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda said Monday the overturning of President Reagan's veto against sanctions by the U.S. Congress had placed more responsibilities on the shoulders of Frontline States.

"We are grateful to the Congress of the United States for taking a different line from their President. This places more responsibilities on our shoulders as Frontline States and Africa as a whole," President Kaunda said when he met the visiting Minister of State for External Affairs from India, Edward Faleiro.

The president told Mr. Faleiro that for once the United States was in the with the thinking of the suffering people in South Africa.

Mr. Faleiro is on a tour of Frontline States as part of a solidarity committee raising funds to assist the Frontline States and liberation movements in their struggle against apartheid.

The committee, of which India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi is chairman and President Kaunda vice-chairman, was set up at the last non-aligned summit. Mr. Faleiro called on all Frontline States' officials to meet at the end of the month to decide on strategies for coping with the proposed sanctions. He stressed the importance of getting the points of view of all Frontline States on the issue to enable the drafting of an action programme as time was running out.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Returns From New York Trip 8 Oct

MB080531 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has just arrived in Harare after a stopover in London on his way from New York where he attended the United Nations. He was met at the Harare international airport by the deputy prime minister, Comrade Simon Muzenda, cabinet ministers, and members of the diplomatic corps.

While in the United States, Comrade Mugabe addressed the 41st session of the United Nations General Assembly in his capacity as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. He also held discussions on the critical situation in southern Africa with the United Nations secretary general, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, the American secretary of state, George Shultz, and the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard Shevardnadze.